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INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Battle at the Capital—Defeat of the Liberals.

Extraordinary Outrages of the Government —Banishment of Foreigners.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. —.

On the evening of the 14th inst., a force of 7,500 federalists, under General BLANCO, suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance in Tacubaya, a village in this valley, five miles distant from this capital. So suddenly did they come upon us that for an hour after their arrival in that village the populace of this capital were ignorant of the fact. But when the fact became known, the wildest confusion prevailed. The *cafés* were thronged by gossipers, and the strength of the approaching enemy variously estimated at from 300 to 10,000 men, according to the partisan views of those who spoke of them. At one moment it was reported that the enemy was attacking or about to attack certain points of the city; and again by Government people that they had already been dispersed and scattered to the winds. The whole night was spent in the most complete doubt of what was transpiring in the camp of the enemy. The religious were saying their prayers for deliverance from the hands of the liberal-minded enemy. The President was dreadfully scared, and, it is said, proposed hiding himself. In the Palace the greatest consternation prevailed. The War Office sent out couriers in every direction, to call in forces. The few self-styled Liberals of this capital were in high feather, and some of them got gloriously drunk over the prospect of soon having another rollicking time on the spoils of the clergy. In prayer, shaking from fear and serious forebodings of the morrow, the Government Church party of this capital spent the night. The cowardly Liberals were in high hopes, and watched carefully the comet's tail, which they thought had brought them luck, but failed to do anything to aid their friends at their very door. No; they rested that night, planning how they might become heroes without risking their skins in the coming skirmish, which they then thought, as a matter of course, must be decided in their favor.

In the camp of BLANCO the greatest good feeling appears to have reigned. His troops were tired and hungry, after a long day's march, and after a good dinner they all turned in, with the exception of the necessary camp scouts. The few Liberals of this capital who have any pluck visited BLANCO during the night, and some even joined their fortunes with his cause. The number of this sort was remarkably small.

The following morning the Federalist forces were put in motion for this capital, in three divisions. One marched for the Garita de San Cosme, (where Gen. WORTH'S division entered;) another for the Garita de San Pablo, and another was thrown into Chapultepec and along the aqueduct toward the Garita de Belen, (where Gen. QUITMAN'S division so gallantly entered this capital.) The first skirmishing took place in the San Cosme, where the boys of the military school commenced by firing upon the enemy. The boys were soon overcome, but not without the loss of several of them, for they fought like young Trojans; and here let me say, what is acknowledged by every one, that the spirit of chivalry is possessed by the Mexican youth to a high degree, but it is a thing which they lose with their youth. Soon after the skirmish with the boys the Federalists came upon a small force of the Government, and charged them handsomely, taking two pieces in the charge, and driving them back. In the haste of pursuit an artillery chest blew up amongst the Federalists. They fell back, and the commander of the Government forces seizing this advantage, charged back upon them, and drove them from the field. There was no great advantage in the numbers on either side in this light conflict, but the Federal reserve, which was at a distance, just at that moment received advices of the approach of a Government force in their rear, and they fell back, leaving their defeated comrades nothing to do but follow their example. The reported approach of a force in their rear was nothing but a stratagem of the Government, but had the effect of saving this point of the San Cosme from further molestation. The total loss in this skirmish was about 70 or 80 in killed. The loss was about equally shared by both sides.

Shortly after the commencement of the skirmish in the San Cosme, an attack was made upon the Garita of San Pablo, and an entrance easily effected. This column of the Federalists took the Church of San Pablo, and threw ahead some skirmishers under a gallant young fellow by the name of TRACONIS, a nephew of the distinguished General TRACONIS. These skirmishers got possession of the Church of Merced, but failing to be reinforced they were all cut to pieces or taken prisoners. Young TRACONIS was brought captive to the palace, amidst the *gritos* of "*Muera, que muera el maldito.*'

The position of San Pablo was held all day by the Federalists, and the *blouses* with their rifles scoured the streets in every direction within their range. No a tack was made upon them by any combined force. A small howitzer from the top of the palace kept blazing away upon the position, but had no further effect than to kill a few innocent people living within the range. San Pablo was abandoned at 12 o'clock at night by the Federalists, who retired in good order to Tacubaya.

On the line of the arches several sallies were made for the Garita de Belen, but the gunners of the citadel, which commands the position, threw several shells amongst the Federalists, who fell back to Chapultepec.

Thus the attacking force of 3,500 men went into camp again at Tacubaya, after the loss of a day, without having maintained a single advantage. They had virtually been defeated, and by what? It is necessary to know this to show the utter hopelessness of the Liberal-Federal-Constitutional Party doing anything by force of arms but plunder and devastate the country. The night on which they entered Tacubaya the entire garrison of this city did not exceed 800 men. The following morning some 200 additional forces arrived, so that on the first day there was not more than 1,000 to combat with 3,500. The Liberals had been kept at arm's length for a day, and this was a great event for the Government. Reinforcements were approaching, and the chances were all that the Government, in a few hours, would have more than a sufficient force to maintain itself here, and all hopes of a rising in this capital must be abandoned, after such an opportunity had been presented without any results. General BLANCO, although anything but a "General," therefore resolved to retire. The following day he removed towards Los Remedios, and towards night returned to quarter again in Tacubaya, and before morning took up his line of march towards San Angel and San Agustin, and the following day passed out of this valley in the direction of Cuernavaca.

By this time a large Government force had concentrated in this city, and on the evening of the 17th forces were sent to harrass the flying foe. As I am now writing, the bells are ringing a *repique* for a victory, and an official bulletin informs me that the Government forces fell upon the Federalists at Huitchelaque, and killed 15 of them, without the loss of one of their own men! Of course this is a falsehood, but no matter; it serves to give pleasure to the women of both sexes of this "*hermosa capital.*" The Federalists will fly, no doubt of that; and the Government forces, at a convenient distance, will follow. Both must live, and they will live upon the country. Think, for one moment, of the flight of 3,000 men, with as many more after them, and count the consumption of them, their women (for all the officers have these appendages) and horses. Small *pueblos* and *haciendas* must be stripped of everything. What can you hope from such a state of things?

Mr. FORSYTH goes the day after to-morrow. He has become disgusted with his friends, and sees no chance for his long-hoped-for treaty ever amounting to anything. I do not know if he will get off without trouble. The Government has chosen to get rather furious against him, and will most likely refuse to give him an escort for the road. However, I do not see that this is to be wondered at, for so long as the American Government allows its Consuls to be imprisoned and banished without saying a word, and leave a Minister here to play his own game, it is not to be wondered at if the Mexican Government should leave that Minister to be murdered like a dog by banditti on the high road. When a man neglects to *maintain* his self-respect, he is not very apt to find any one to do the service for him, and the same may be said of nations. If, therefore, the American Minister, now at length purposing to retire from here, *be thrown in full* (for such a thing I conceive not improbable, as it is talked of) before his departure, or be assassinated on the road after his departure, do not be at all astonished. And, if such a thing should come to pass, who would be to blame? If an outrage be perpetrated upon the Minister of the United States, it will be only one more in the catalogue of outrages against American representatives and American citizens in Mexico—and where have the American people to look for the cause of these outrages? First, to White-House delinquency—to the contemptible foreign policy of our Government, which never inspires but a mean regard for us amongst all the nations of the earth, and especially disgraces us in the eyes of Spanish-Americans.

Since the Federal evacuation of this Valley, the jails have received a large addition to their former occupants. The number of persons now *incomunicado* is large. Most of them are most harmless individuals; in fact it is difficult to find dangerous men amongst the native Federalists of this capital. The Government has also taken up several foreigners, amongst the number an Englishman, in whose house Mr. FORSYTH has been living for some time past. So far the Government has refused to give any cause for this capricious act, although the British Minister has made frequent and urgent demands to find it out. It is believed the sole cause for this act was that this gentleman is a friend of Mr. F.! I have been told by those who catch the echo from the Palace, that the gentleman imprisoned is *suspected* of having some important business with Mr. FORSYTH, and therefore he has been placed *incomunicado*! This is, in my opinion, the truth, and if so, *what* a comment it is upon our national influence in this country. To add comment would be to paint the rose.

Before now I have said affairs had come to a dreadful pass in Mexico, and at different periods, as our social condition was growing worse, have, in the benevolence of my nature, declared that these people could not enlarge upon the enormity of their acts already perpetrated. I beg to recant. I have been forced to witness things I could not have believed possible had I not seen them, and it is to be feared that we are now only entering upon worse times than we have passed through. In this letter you will perceive that we have made perceptible headway from bad to worse, and with the same progression, must eventually come to thumb-screws and the wheel.

While all the rest of the world is rolling ahead in the path of progress, this country is rolling back into darkness and barbarity, and that, too, in the very arms of a nation which is really the pioneer of republicanism, but whose Government at present prefers to boast and attempt intrigue, rather than follow the only path open to a republican government, which is that of frankness, justice and decision.

As I shall write you by the West Indian mail-packet, *viâ* Havana, in a few days, I will defer any mention of the positions of the different military bands in this letter.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

At the time I closed my last letter to you (on the 19th ult.) I had no idea that that day was to turn out so big with events. On the morning of that day we had the disgust of knowing that the forces of the Federalists, under BLANCO, were flying from this valley after their bootless attack upon this capital; we knew that government forces were after them, but supposed, as a matter of course, that their speed would be exactly regulated by the time-table of the flying enemy, in order to prevent those melancholy affairs so common in your country, where Mexican prudence is not possessed by your railroad managers. With these facts and these suppositions, the denizens of this capital took their chocolate, their breakfasts, went to the Paseo, and those who can in these times had taken their dinners and were smoking their cigarros, promenading on the Chains or under the Portales and again feeling the monotony that exists when we have no revolution. All at once, at about 9 in the evening, the bells commenced ringing, rockets were set off in every direction, bands of music appeared in the streets, and the city was thrown in the most uproarious tumult of joy, ladies flocked to the balconies and thousands filled the grand plaza. "What's the news?" was an inquiry in the mouth of every one. A great victory had been gained, that was clear. But the Government, ever zealous to gratify public curiosity, when it suits them, soon issued an official bulletin, from which it appeared that on the morning of that very same day the valiant Gen. PENA had completely routed the forces of BLANCO at a place called Huitchilaque, killing 15, without the loss of a single man on his side. In consequence of this great victory, the city was delivered promptly from martial law, and the official papers assured us the war was ended and the country in the enjoyment of peace! What a memorable day would the 19th of October have been had one-half of this been true!

The friends of the Federalists were chop-fallen, but expressed great disbelief in the victory—in fact, in the whole story. But as it is not in my way to sympathize with either party, for they are pretty much alike, I will give you the facts of this battle as gathered from parties who were on the battle-field and saw the whole affair.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Gen. BLANCO'S forces being encamped on Huitchilaque, a few miles this side of Cuernavaca, they learned that the enemy were near. BLANCO at once put his forces in motion to continue his retreat, and as the enemy were reported to be rapidly advancing, it was found necessary to leave one artillery carriage that was out of order. BLANCO'S forces fairly off, the patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque conceived it was time for them to change their politics, and they hit upon the expedient of making a bonfire of the abandoned carriage. The whole population turned out to add to this demonstration against the Federalists. While this *funcion* was going ahead, Gen. PENA, with the Government van, came heroically on; he saw the bonfire, and failing to see in it anything friendly, he set it down as some heathenish ceremony of the barbarous Federalists—perhaps the culinary department of BLANCO'S camp. It was a case that required great strategy, and he therefore detailed his most trusty artillerymen to advance with a cannon charged with grape, while he placed as a reserve several mortars to bombard the place, and fell back himself to the rear of his forces, in order to avail himself of the best means of getting off if his plans did not work well.

The patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque in the mean time heaped up the bonfire and looked around for those they were working to honor, little thinking or dreaming of the military stratagem which was then being executed against them. You may, therefore, guess the astonishment of the Huitchilaquenas when they received in their very midst a volley of grape-shot, knocking their lighted fire-brands in every direction, mutilating many of their number, and tearing to pieces five of them. Seized with consternation they fled, but that even was attended with new horrors. The mortars had commenced their work, and exploding shells came crashing down amongst their houses, scattering terror on all sides. They, therefore, fell upon their knees and implored the saints for their protection.

General PENA, having been advised of the success of his strategem thus far, ordered a charge upon the place, and the valiant troops of the Government, with fixed bayonets, readily obeyed his orders, knowing the position of things, and Huitchilaque fell to the hands of defenders of "Religion and Law." General PENA, covered with dust and sweat (cold) from this bloody and brilliant battle, came in at the head of the charge, and was enthusiastically received, amidst the screams of terrified children, the barks of scared dogs, and the prayers and lamentations of the wounded and the wives and sisters of those who had perished. With great promptitude he penned a hasty dispatch to the Government, very much after the laconic style of JULIUS CÆSAR—*veni, vidi, vici*—the receipt of which here caused (as I have already told you) a great jubilee, which was the greatest ever known by the oldest inhabitant. Such is a true history of the battle of Huitchilaque, and such the strategetic talents of our crack military men. Don't you fear to make another invasion of Mexico?

Leaving the scene of triumph, Gen. PENA then being reinforced by Generals COBOS, CALLEJO and others with many men, took the shortest route to Zoluca. It appears BLANCO also went in that direction and planted himself down with his forces at some two leagues distance. An attack was made upon BLANCO'S position by the Government forces, but the Government general in command losing fifty men at once, fell back. Several attacks have since been made with more or less the same result, and since then both sides have remained inactive, so far as we now know. It is said BLANCO is planning another attack upon this capital, in which he is to have the coöperation of large forces from Guerrero, the Bahia, and other ports. Judging the future by the past, he is likely to remain where he is for some time, and to carry out his plans of concentrating a large force will certainly take months yet.

Next in importance in the history of Mexico comes the final departure of the EX-American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, with his family. This event took place just two days after this city was at its highest state of excitement over the battle of Huitchilaque. For several days previous to the departure of our Ex-Minister the notices of him in the Government journals induced the belief that the police would pay him some attentions before he got off, and in this we were not mistaken. He had been openly accused in the Government journals of having a hand in a conspiracy to burn up this stone city; of buying $200,000 of gold and silver, taken from the Church of Morelia; of being the leader of revolutions; of concocting sedition; of harboring bad characters; and it was even intimated that the conspiracy to assassinate everybody on the 10th of September was conceived by the Ex-Minister of the United States. In fact, by the representations of the official and semi-official journals of this capital, Mr. FORSYTH would stand a full head and shoulders above ORSINI, GUY FAWKES and all other celebrities of that stripe. After all that had been said against him, the ignorant looker-on could see no great inconsistency for a Government that carries "Law and Religion" on its banner to proceed to the next step and *garrote* the representative of the United States on the grand plaza in the full view of those against whom he had plotted. But as it requires more courage to act than to talk, the Government did not take any measures of violence, and even failed to molest him until on the very eve of his departure. At 9 o'clock on the evening before Mr. F. left, the hotel in which he had taken quarters for the night was invested with police. They thronged the entrance in front; were stationed at the gateway in the rear; infested all the corridors; were on the top of the hotel, and were even placed on the houses on either side! The Chief of Police was detailed to do the polite on this occasion, and he swaggered up and down the *patio* of the hotel with the air of a man who had his business to do. For an hour or more multitudes came and went, getting the only impression that the representative of the United States was the object of solicitation. Finally the secret got out that the police were after a person in Mr. FORSYTH'S company, and that they were determined to have him even if they had to take him from the arms of the American Minister. At about 10 o'clock or a little later negotiations were opened between the Government and the person desired, and at a little before 12 o'clock terms were made: that the person should pay $30,000 and be allowed to pursue his journey. For three hours the scandal of keeping a police force in front of the door of the American Minister and all around the hotel in which he was stopping was continued, and that too for a person claiming to be servant of Mr. FORSYTH, and, moreover, a person Mr. F. claimed as such, and, therefore, had provided for him in his passports. But, servant as he pretended to be, he paid the thirty thousand dollars, and took his fate with the company of the American Minister, who left at 2 A. M., on the morning of the 21st ult. for Vera Cruz, unprotected by an escort, for the Government had refused to give one that could be accepted.

Since the departure of the American Minister from here, we learn that his party were attacked by robbers, but as several Americans were in the party, the robbers were beaten off, after they had fired at the diligences. At Orizava and Cordova attempts were again made to seize the "servant" of Mr. FORSYTH. It appears that the $30,000 only acted upon the Government like a "cocktail" upon the stomach of a *debauchee* and had marvelously increased an appetite for more. Orders were sent from here for the detention of this "servant" he day after his departure, and, by means of the telegraph, the order reached Orizava in time to be presented—it was for the nice little sum of $60,000 this time. Mr. FORSYTH declined giving up his "servant." The officer with the order insisted upon having him. Mr. F. protested in the name of the Government of the United States against any violation of his domestic arrangements, and exhibited his passports for two servants. The argument *pro* and *con*, between Mr. F. and the officer, waxed warm, and, according to the report made by the officer to the Government here, it became complimentary on both sides. How Mr. F. sustained the American side of the argument I cannot say, but the officer assures his Government that he fearlessly and boldly stuck up for the honor and good name of his country. At Cordova another demand was made for the "servant," and, from all we can learn here, a similar scene occurred, in which Mr. F. succeeded in preventing the loss of his *valuable* "servant," (I recommend him as a butler,) and has arrived safe in Vera Cruz.

Since the departure of Mr. FORSYTH and the battle of Huitchilaque—two important events for the future historian of this country—the Government has emphatically mounted a high horse and is riding roughshod over everybody and every thing. Some ten days ago an American was excommunicated while standing in the doorway of the hotel in which he lived, for not going down upon his knees when ordered to do so by a priest. Another American is now in prison in this city, where he has laid for two months for God only knows what. The Government has preferred no charge against him, nor have the prayers, entreaties and protests of the good-hearted and patriotic American Consul here been of any avail in discovering the cause for the persecution of this poor man. His family have been reduced to the most absolute want by the sudden deprivation of his daily labor, and he, poor man, now lies in the hospital department of the prison, severely suffering from acute rheumatic pains, contracted while confined in a close, damp, dirty, and stone-cold cell. Perhaps some of his countrymen at home, who are not complete victims of our stupid procrastination *policy*, may be capable of a sigh of regret for the sad position of this poor fellow-citizen. Some may even go so far as to wish to avenge his wrongs.

Yesterday, almost like "a clap of thunder from a clear blue sky," Mr. THOMAS WORRAL, an English gentleman of long residence in this capital, received his passport and was ordered to leave the country forthwith. His order of banishment was given on account of non-compliance with the decree of May 15. The order for Mr. WORRAL'S banishment comes with the better, grace as it is given in direct opposition to the protest of the British Government against the said decree of May 15! Comment is unnecessary. Mr. WORRAL, in times past, has been an able contributor to the columns of the London *Times*, and it is not likely that the order of banishment now in his pocket will detract from the force and vigor of his pen. He left, as I learn, early this morning for Vera Cruz, to take his departure.

Mr. PERRY, the friend of the EX-American Representative, still has his order to leave, but as he is a commercial man he has been granted a few days' respite to close up his affairs. He will leave about the middle of this month,—another victim of the times we live in.

To speak of the martial movements of the great leaders of the country pretty much amounts to an absurdity. The conduct of Mr. GARZA at Tampico is a fair sample on one side, and the acts of the Government of this capital a fair sample on the other hand. The strolling armies of the country are roving about like a lot of gipsies. The siege of Guadalajara, which lasted for about thirty days, culminated by the Federalists withdrawing on the 20th ult. San Luis Potosi is again pretty much abandoned by the Government, and will most likely again go to the side of the Opposition.

During the past week we have had considerable talk about a change of Government, and the elevation of the young Gen. MIRAMON to the Presidency. Absurd a character as a gambler is for a President, certainly the character of Gen. MIRAMON to that high office will surpass in absurdity even the making of a gambler into a Chief Magistrate. MIRAMON is yet a boy, and, although he has cut a great figure here, he could not hold rank as a lieutenant in any respectable service. He is a cordial hater of foreigners, and if he comes to power—a thing that may occur any day—you may expect to hear of some rather strong infringements of international law—not perhaps stronger than those already committed by ZULOAGA, but a little more disastrous to those foreigners here who will be called upon to play parts in these outrages. It was MIRAMON who put two Englishmen in the ranks at San Luis Potosi, and had them well knocked and cuffed about because they declined to loan him some money.

Yesterday the English mail arrived here, and was at once seized by the Government, but, as a considerable amount of postage was to be recovered, and as the clerks in the post-office were clamoring for their salaries, the Government at length consented to give up the letters *from Europe*. All the letters from Vera Cruz were broken open in the face of those to whom they were addressed, and were detained!

Merchants of this city, and those of Vera Cruz are now prohibited from corresponding. The same may be said of all other places a few leagues distant. In order to prevent the interchange of even commercial correspondence, a most outrageous decree has been given, which subjects persons found with letters to the heaviest kinds of penalties, imprisonment, &c,

By the mail from Havana, arrived here yesterday, we learn that a Spanish force had sailed from that place, and likely ere this has landed at Tampico. In the meanwhile, our glorious nation looks on!

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Although I dropped you full news three days ago, I have now abundant materials to fill three or four columns of the TIMES, so rapidly and so stirringly do scenes change in this country at this time; but as I fear your readers must be surfeited with the horrible news of this country, and disgusted with the inaction of the American Government, in allowing American citizens in Mexico to be imprisoned and butchered, as suits the fancy of these people, I will only give you a brief catalogue of facts, and leave till my next the particulars of the occurrences I have to relate.

It has become generally known that the movement of Spanish troops against Tampico, with the ostensible object of catching and hanging the pirate JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA, is really intended to assist the present Church Government of Mexico in establishing itself in that port and at Vera Cruz. It may be as well for me here to say that the Captain-General of Cuba, CONCHA, has addressed a note to the British Minister at this capital on the subject of this step, I suppose with the view of compromising England in the matter if possible, and of smothering up the real object in view. I feel certain that if the British Minister replies to this note from CONCHA, he will inform the Captain-General that if he would redress grievances against foreign commerce perpetrated in Mexico, and would hang all the "pirates," he will be compelled to march his troops to this capital, and send a goodly supply of rope, as there is not a General in the Government service who has not committed equally as bad acts as those of GARZA, and the actual Government in acts of piracy has outstripped them all.

A few days since, the Government troops took Zacatecas; that is, they marched quietly in, as the place had been abandoned by the Federal forces, who had gone to Guadalajara to join their victorious comrades in that city. The Government General, from whatever motive is not yet known here, seized seven Americans and shot them. Who these Americans were, I cannot say, but from the fact that the Government has had the news of their execution now in their possession over twenty-four hours, and no notice has been made of the circumstance in the official journals, I conclude they must have been innocent traders. At all events, it is not at all likely that seven Americans belonging to the Federalist forces would stupidly expose themselves alone, single-handed, to the fury of 1,500 Government troops. I think I may safely set down the shooting of these seven Americans as a wanton act of barbarity committed by the Goverment General upon persons peaceably and lawfully pursuing their business.

In the past few days, the Government has pressed the collection of the forced loan imposed by the decree of May 15. An American yesterday was subjected to the force of the law, and his goods carried off under embargo.

Poor CHAPLAIN still remains in durance, and the Government manifests no disposition to relax their fiendish grasp upon him, nor to give cause for their persecution of him. He is, I am told, in a very bad state, owing to his close imprisonment in a filthy cell at first, and now from bad treatment in the hospital ward of the prison. The efforts of the United States Consul for his relief are untiring, but without effect upon the Government.

PERRY remains in prison, and will leave soon under orders to quit the country. Mr. WORRAL left on the 2d, under order of banishment. The Government journals, after all these acts of persecution and outrage of foreigners, have the effrontery to speak daily of the impudence of foreigners in this country. They say, "foreigners should be made to know their place."

The political changes of the country may be enumerated as follows: Guadalajara has fallen into the hands of the Federalists, and several of the Government officers were hung. Two were suspended from the balcony of the bishop's palace of Guadalajara. A large force of Pronunciados, or Federalists, are near Zulancingo, or in the place, and have actually taken the Mineral del Monte. They are reported to be 2,000 strong, and under the command of CARVAJAL. ECHAGARAY and ROBLES are at or near to Jalapa. They are plotting to make a movement for ROBLES for President, but none of the other Generals seem to go in with them. BLANCO has gone to Morelia, and dis content is reported to have broken out in his camp. Here we have talk of a strong movement against Vera Cruz, but as the Government Generals are now quarreling among themselves, it is doubtful if a change for the worse does not take place here before any action takes place on the Vera Cruz line. Things look squally on all sides, and it is difficult to make any conjectures. One thing is certain, the country is every day sinking lower and lower.

Reports of Subsequent Engagements.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Nov. 10.

The news we have received this week from our neighboring republic, though undetailed in its particulars, is nevertheless interesting. It seems that Gen. BLANCO, of the Liberal army, with 1,500 men attacked and entered the city of Mexico, advancing to within one block of the capitol. ZULOAGA made an imposing resistance, and lost 400 of his soldiers, besides a large number of wounded. The loss on the part of the Liberals was comparatively small.

Gen. BLANCO held his position for a few hours, and afterwards retired to Tacubaya, where he remained encamped till last accounts. The city would have been completely captured by the Liberals, but the partisans within, upon whose movements depended the whole triumph; not being previously advised of the intended attack, were not prepared to render any efficient aid. The Liberal forces were concentrating about the capital with a force sufficient to render its capture inevitable.

The whole republic, with the exception of the capital itself, is now in possession of the Liberals.

General ECHEAGARAY, the sanguinary Reactionist chief, was severely wounded in a dariag attempt to capture the Castle of Perote with a handful of men.

[As no dates are given in this extract, we cannot judge whether it relates to the same events as those described in our own correspondence or not; but we presume it does, and that our own account is the more reliable of the two.—ED. TIMES.]

The Condition of Mexico—Necessity of Intervention.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

ORIZABA, Mexico, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Eds. Pic.: I avail myself of some days detention here, to give you a few lines respecting what is passing in this country at present, for it appears destined to become an incalculable evil to the United States, unless the proper remedy be applied that is required.

In January last, ZULOAGA abandoned the Liberal Party he had given protection to previously, and, raising the standard of revolt in favor of the Conservatives, or Spanish Clerical party, he established a new Government in the capital under their direction. Every one knows that he is nothing but an instrument in their hands to execute their orders. The city of Puebla, with some villages and towns in the vicinity of the capital, soon declared in his favor, and with contributions and money that the clergy gave him, he raised new troops, and finally, by force, obtained possession some months ago of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and San Luis, but without being able to extend the limits of his Government any further. Indeed, these same cities have sometimes been occupied since by the Puro or Constitutionalist party, as has also the port of Tampico been sometimes occupied by one party and sometimes by the other, the Puro party having kept possession of nearly all the seaports up to the present time.

Some weeks ago, VIDAURRI allowed himself to be attacked and defeated by MIRAMON, the Conservative General, and this, after having had a sufficiently long time for preparation, the choice of his position, and after much boasting of his going to Mexico to establish a Liberal Government there. It is doubtful if DEGOLLADO, after the troops of the Conservative General CASANOVA having passed over to him, has been able to take Guadalajara yet. On the other hand, the Conservative General ECHEAGARAY has been unable to take the castle of Perote from the Puros, after laying a pretended siege to it all the Summer.

There is not the least probability of either party subduing the other, or of their ever reconciling their disputes and arranging their difficulties so as to restore order and tranquillity to the country again; for although the Conservatives generally defeat the Puros when they encounter each other, the latter manage to escape and appear shortly after with a formidable force in some other part of the country, like the Puro General BLANCO, who unexpectedly made his appearance before the capital of Mexico, lately, but did not take it because his troops are undisciplined and do not wish to fight. They arrived at Tacubaya, about a league from Mexico, on the 14th inst., in the evening, and the next day, about 10 o'clock, attacked the city at San Cosme, or the western entrance, where they were checked by seventy or eighty boys who had retired there from the Military College of Chapultepec, and who were left for a long time by ZULOAGA to resist them without sending any troops to their support, and several of whom were, of course, killed and wounded. In a couple of hours the Puros retired again; but another force that had attacked the city on the south side and taken possession of a church or convent called San Pablo, did not retire from there till night. I happened to be in the city at the time. ZULOAGA had only about 1,000 men, while the other party had about 3,000, and with little exertion the latter might have taken the place. They remained in the village about the city two or three days more, and then retreated toward the South, on the road to Cuernavaca, followed for a short distance by ZULOAGA'S troops, which had been reinforced by others from Zoluca and Puebla; but without any great loss on either side.

Gen. BLANCO is said to be a genteel man, and no doubt is, as his troops committed no depredations on the inhabitants around the city, which is uncommon with that party, who have so many chiefs that are nothing more nor less than assassins and robbers. Nor has the other party much to boast of in this respect, for some of their chiefs act in the same manner. In fact, both live on the public by contributions, forced loans and pillage, no road in the country being safe for traveling nor for transporting goods. Industry and commerce are paralyzed, and the whole country is in a complete state of anarchy and ruin, while each of the contending parties treats the foreigners ill when it suits them, in direct violation of international law and treaties, as has taken place more particularly in Mexico, San Luis, and Tampico. This being the state of things, if the United States does not intend to keep this country in order, the European must, notwithstanding the famous Monroe doctrine, for they cannot permit the present course adopted by Mexicans towards their subjects to continue any longer.

If the United States intend to do anything with this country they must first inquire the cause of its decay, which will be found to be, in the first place, the adoption of a Republican Government, which Mexicans never were intended for and know nothing of; and, in the second place, the influence of the speculators who first commenced as "Ageotistas," lending money to Government at an exorbitant interest, then entering upon every other kind of speculation until they have become so formidable as to govern the country. The so-called Government, it is notorious, are only instruments in their power. These persons do not always act openly, but more frequently in the dark, by cunning, deceit and hypocrisy, interfering in all the treaties as well as in all the difficulties with other nations. If there are Ministers in the Cabinet that do not suit their views, they manage to get them removed. They always have one or more of the clerks in the principal offices to inform them of what is going on there; and if they know of a measure that any other person has to propose, they will get hold of it in any manner they can, if possible, and press it as their own, in case it offers any benefit; and they are called gentlemen, probably because they wear genteel clothing. They got ZULOAGA'S first Cabinet changed, by which they have some new members to suit them better, and are now plotting some new change.

A large number of these speculators had made contracts to survey the waste lands in most of the frontier States, for which they were to have one-third of said waste lands for themselves; some of the States denied the right of Government to make such contracts; the new Government of Zuloaga had not acknowledged them, but with the new Cabinet a Mr. MARTINEZ DEL RIO makes a complaint and protest to the Minister of Fomento, telling him that an American and an Englishman, a Mr. MCMANUS and Mr. PORTS, in Chihuahua, had applied to the Legislature of that State for leave to run a railroad through it, which he objects to, because he has property in the State that will be ruined, and because, as foreigners, they have no right to any grant there: a Mr. PALACIOS also protests because he has got a right of property there, which the contract for surveying the waste lands gives him; their friend, the Minister of Fomento, passes this complaint to the Minister of Relations, and prevails on him to pass it with his objections to the English Minister and the Government at Washington, and in this manner they obtain a recognition by this Government of their contract at the expense of the interest of the American and Englishman, knowing the Government not to be hostile to foreigners, and which interests them more than the value of the lands to be augmented by the railroad, because they are not yet sure of them. Mr. MARTINEZ DEL RIO showing that he is interested in the contract also, as he is, in many others of the like nature, which I say nothing of at present.

ORIZABA, Mexico, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1858.

Eds. Pic.: In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to show that there is no Mexican that will ever restore order and tranquillity to this country again, and that both contending parties in their treatment of foreigners set their treaties with other nations at defiance. It may be added that the party in the City of Mexico is extremely hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race, and that the French Minister there is a confidante, because he is trying always to obtain for them a French and Spanish Protectorate.

I also endeavored to show that the ruin of this country had been caused by the adoption of a Liberal Government not suited for the people, and the influence of a horde of speculators who, of late years particularly, manage the affairs of the Government to suit their own views.

When the Mexicans became independent, other nations made a mistake in supposing they could govern themselves with free institutions. Our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, were free from the beginning, and never mixed with the Indian race of the country, but have always lived apart from them. The Spaniards have half Christianized the natives, married with them, but kept them under subjection by force; the consequence is that, with free institutions, the great mass of the population of this country, the native Indians, will always be at war with their conquerors, the Spaniards, while any of them are in the country, and they are numerous at present, because the latter are superior to them and can never treat them as equals. If any other European nation, or the people of our country, come and take the place of the Spaniards, the same hatred and warfare between them and the native population is sure to take place for the same reasons, while the motley mongrel or mixed race of cavaliers will continue, as they are doing at present, to foment and increase the discord, because they belong to neither party but inherit the vices of both, without any of the virtues of either, and will always delight in keeping the ball in motion between the other two, so that they can prey on the vitals of both.

The annexation, therefore, of this country to the United States, in my view, would be *death to our Union and entire ruin to the Southern States with their negro population*, because that of this country, combined with the negro of those States, would soon be the cause of a separation of those States from the Union, and civil discords and internal wars would continue to rage afterwards to the great annoyance of their Anglo-Saxon neighbors in the North.

It therefore becomes our countrymen and our rulers to examine well what is best to be done with this country in as short a time as possible, and *if, as I suppose, the United States must take Mexico in hand, let our rulers avoid annexation; let this country remain as it is—Mexican; let the United States direct its foreign policy, place a Governor over it, with an armed force, to keep order and tranquility in it, and with a council, if necessary, of a certain number, elected by the municipalities here; let the United States collect its revenues and attend to the administration of justice by one or more Supreme Courts, part of whose Judges might be Mexican and part American; but let our rules interfere no further*, and in the course of time, under this guidance the Mexicans may, perhaps, become civilized and useful to themselves as well as to their neighbors; but not until after a long time. BOREALIS.

The State of Mexico.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I trust that you will deem the following plain statement of facts of sufficient importance to merit notice in your columns:

On the 26th ult., by the revolt of part of this garrison, for Federation GARZA—the man who bombarded this town with shot and shell, from the 29th of March until the 14th of May last, when he was attacked and temporarily defeated—obtained possession of this city and has signalized his return to power in the following characteristic manner.

He has confiscated some 3,000 to 4,000 packages of goods, (valued at £40,000,) which have been lying at a point up the river for many months past, waiting the restoration of peace to forward them on to the interior. Native produce has been sentenced to a fine of 6 per cent. on value, but all foreign goods have been confiscated on the plea that they were imported and interrated during the occupation of this city by the Zuloaga forces.

GARZA pretends that all the goods in Tampico imported during the above-named occupation must pay import duties a second time to him; and pending the refusal of the merchants to comply with this illegal pretension, he prohibits all goods to leave the port.

It is useless to tell people who trample public law under foot that foreign merchants are justified in paying their duties to the party in power for the time being, whether Liberals or Conservatives, and, in fact, they have no option in a country where everything is exacted at the point of the bayonet.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst. GARZA intimated in writing to the merchants that he had imposed a "forced loan" upon them of £20,000, and they were ordered to send in their quotas to the Commissariat that same day, without any excuse or pretext whatsoever.

To that communication Mr. PETER HAZEON, a British merchant, replied in writing the same evening, that, according to the 10th article of the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Republic, Her Majesty's subjects are exempt from such contributions.

The next morning (Sunday, the 26th inst.) GARZA sent in his aide-de-camp to invite the merchants to go to the Commissariat; some 20 merchants went, and the Commissary placed before them promissory-notes, at five days' sight, for their respective quotas of the forced loan; they refused to affix their signatures, and were marched off to the barracks, where they were imprisoned in a small, damp, loathsome room, without water, food, or bedding. They passed the night on the floor, with the rain pouring down upon them through the roof, which leaked in seven places. They held out until late on the afternoon of the 27th inst., when nature exhausted compelled them to yield to this refined torture conceived by a priest.

Mr. HAZEON, having been informed of the imprisonment of his brother merchants, refused to obey the invitation of GARZA; consequently, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th inst., four armed officers presented themselves at Mr. HAZEON'S house to take him by force. Her Majesty's Consul was immediately advised of this violence, and proceeded to give Mr. HAZEON all the protection that his official position and the British flag could give under the circumstances. Mr. HAZEON, with the approbation of the Consul, refused to accompany the officers, unless taken by force. The Consul explained to them the serious consequences which would result if they resorted to so grave an outrage. His arguments were urged in vain, and the four officers not considering themselves sufficient to take one Englishman, one of them was despatched to GARZA, who immediately sent them ten soldiers, armed with bayonets, to force Mr. HAZEON away. On the appearance of this force—viz: eight officers and ten soldiers all armed—Her Majesty's Consul placed himself at the door with the British flag, determined to protect Mr. HAZEON to the last moment as far as possible. Two soldiers, with their bayonets, were ordered into the court-yard, and two other soldiers seized Mr. HAZEON'S person and dragged him out of his own house and under his own flag, in spite of the solemn protest of the British Consul. Mr. HAZEON was conducted between soldiers, through a heavy shower of rain, to GARZA'S residence, and thence to the Commissariat, where a letter was given to him from GARZA, dated the 26th ult., of which the following is a faithful translation:

"Before discussing whether the Government is or is not entitled to impose a forced loan of $100,000 (£20,000) on the commercial community of this city, it is indispensable that you should comply with the order given you yesterday, as you are now again recommended to do. This is the answer to your communication of yesterday."

From the Commissariat, Mr. HAZEON was marched off to the barracks and imprisoned in the same damp, filthy cell already referred to. He was visited in prison by one of GARZA'S emissaries—a Cuban priest—who told him that if he did not pay his quota of £1,600 at once he should be immediately marched off to

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Topics of French Journalism—Anglo-spraining Quite the Rage—Death of a Dwarf—Prince Napoleon—Alex. Dumas—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

You know, dear reader, if you were ever addicted to the writing of newspaper correspondence, how much importance you attached always to your first paragraph, how careful you were to give the place of honor to what you deemed the most important subject, and how anxious you were that this first paragraph, at least, should be clothed in the best language, the most sonorous phrases. The Paris journals this week, give us a singular example of this disposition, or rather its opposite, in their Marseilles correspondence. You may recollect that I told you, a few weeks ago, about the awe with which a distinguished French writer was inspired, in gazing upon the house at Dieppe in which M. MILLAUD conceived the grand project for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama. Well, the correspondence in question begins by informing Paris and the rest of mankind, that, on the preceding day, M. AUGUSTE MILLAUD, nephew of the celebrated banker of that name, in descending from his carriage, had made a false step and sprained his ankle! The correspondence assures us further, that the accident had no serious results. After such an announcement, it is a wonder how the correspondent dared add other paragraphs to his communication. Any additional news would only enfeeble the public emotion. There are days and occasions when the great soul of a nation ought to be allowed to pulsate freely: there are griefs it is a sacrilege to stir up!

But the English correspondents are not less inconsequent. They tell their readers that the young Duchess of MALAKOFF, just now the curiosity of London, and the terror of the old Marshal Duke, has also sprained her ankle! So it appears that the weather is favorable to a weakness of the limbs—in other words, the times are out of joint.

How now are we to attack other subjects after such a commencement? Perhaps at this respectable distance we may add other facts, which, in view of their insignificance, will not seriously interfere with the emotion the foregoing must have produced. Let us first enregister a strange report in regard to WALKER, which has furnished gossip for a week to the Paris journals. In 1847, the last year of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and a year famous for its scandals, political and social, a Monsieur G., an aid-de-camp of the Duke DE NEMOURS, was caught in the act of cheating at cards in a distinguished circle at Chantilly, and was obliged in consequence to leave the country. It was said that he went to Mexico, and that he died in that country. But lately a girl, the daughter of a ship-captain, whom he had seduced, and who had followed him into exile, returned to Paris, and by some unexplained misunderstanding of the girl's history, it was announced that WALKER, the famous Central American fillibuster, was none other than the expatriated aid-de-camp of the Duke DE NEMOURS. And all Paris believed this cream of *canards!* But the truth is, in regard to Mr. G., that, in leaving France in obedience to an order from the Prince to that effect, he went first to Beyrout, which he quitted promptly, and then established himself at Tripoli, in Syria. Here he lived several years under the name of MOISE, and was designated by the people under the title of Emir (Prince.) He tried in vain to succeed as a grain merchant. At last he had a quarrel with the Vice-Consul of France at that place, and the incident of Chantilly becoming public, he went to Latakieh, where he died. He was allowed an income of 6,000 francs a year by his relatives in France.

An accident, which has caused a good deal of excitement at Paris, has just occurred to General Count DE SALLES, one of the most distinguished officers of the present army of France, and the General who led the left wing of the army at the final assault on Sebastopol. The General has a brother-in-law, the Count DE CHANALEILLES, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, who has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement. The General was sent for a few days ago by his sister, to come to Avignon, to give advice in regard to her husband. While reasoning with his brother-in-law, the latter suddenly seized a pistol and shot the General in the lower part of the abdomen. The wound is a serious one, but yet no vital organs are touched. The deranged man is now in close confinement.

An extraordinary dwarf, the last of the race of Court fools, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, in this city. His name was RICHEBOURG, he was 90 years of age, and his height was only 23½ inches. When young he was in the service of the Duchess of ORLEANS, mother of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, where he filled the office of butler, but performed none of its duties. After the first revolution broke out he was employed to convey dispatches abroad, through dangerous tracts of country, and for that purpose was dressed as a baby, the dispatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 3,000 francs a year.

The Prince NAPOLEON has built in the avenue Montaigne an odd structure, which he calls his Pompeian palace; it is, in fact, a perfect resemblance in form and decorations of an exhumed temple of Diana at Pompeii. Its floors are mosaic, its pillars polished and variegated marbles, its walls and ceilings solid frescos. It is finished in the highest style of art, and probably surpasses in beauty its great archetype. It is used by the Prince as a private residence, and has extensive dependencies; but the rooms are so cold and formal, and so incompatible with ideas of modern comfort, that the Prince has been obliged to fit up a suite of private rooms in the upper part of the building for his own use. The gods had a taste for "brown-stone fronts," but they knew little of "modern comforts." The fact is, art stood in the way. The Prince is, no doubt, sorry to outrage the memory of the divinities by attaching to his temple a stable and a receptacle for coal, potatoes and cabbage, but then the times have changed!

A few days ago the Prince gave a grand dinner in his Pompeian palace to his political, literary and artistic friends. The dinner was in keeping with the character of the house and with some of the guests as well, one of whom was a Chinese *savant*. Some of the dishes were Chinese, and a part of the wine was from Siam. Among the dishes were swallows' nests, the greatest of Chinese delicacies, cooked in the Nankin mode; fins of a shark, fried; *olothuries à la mandarine;* the interior of a sturgeon *à l'octogénaire; aux rondelles de bamboo; olothuries* in salad, with pheasant jelly; rice *des immortels;* fowl, with Japanese curry; spinach with *balichas*, a dish much esteemed at Rome under AUGUSTUS; rice in Chinese fashion; Indian curry, &c.

Since ALEXANDER DUMAS left St. Petersburg, a report has been put in circulation that he had died on his way to Siberia. A letter from the distinguished writer has just been received by a friend in France, dated at the point at which the great Tartar fair is held, and which leaves him not only in a perfect state of health, but in the act of preparing for himself a good dinner. In this letter M. DUMAS states his intention of passing rapidly through Siberia, the Caspian Sea, Caucasus, the Crimea, and then of returning home by Constantinople and the Mediterranean. The report in regard to M. Dumas' death, (which originated in *Le Nord,*) added that the chateau of Monte-Cristo, near Paris, the property of the great novelist, and which cost him $40,000, had just been sold to Mr. FOWLER, the American dentist of this city, for a sum of $20,000. This statement is also untrue. It was bought by Mr. STEVENS, a retired English dentist, who devotes his fortune to the arts.

A new feat in the photographic art has just been performed by M. NADAR, the well-known photographer of this city. He ascended in a balloon with M. GODARD, and from various heights took bird's-eye views of the city and surrounding country. On the occasion of the first attempt of this kind the balloon soon entered a cloud, and it was found impossible to execute the project; but the second attempt is said to have succeeded perfectly. The new views will soon be given to the public.

From a table of statistics publish d in the *Patrie*, we find that the number of printing offices in France is but 1,037. These employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen and 900 correctors and overseers. The produce of the whole is estimated at five millions of dollars.

A Hebrew translation of EUGENE SUE'S *Mysteries of Paris* has just appeared at Wilna, in Poland—the work of a M. SCHULMAN.

A new element of excitement in the Catholic world has been added this week to the Mortara affair. In the last number of the *Corresponden'*, a semi-monthly publication, the Count de MONTALEMBERT gave an airing to some of his peculiar opinions on Church and State, which opinions, after eight days' consideration, the Police resolved were dangerous to public order, public morality, and the stability of the Government. Thus, after everybody had read the Count's article, the Police suddenly seized all the books in the reading rooms or on sale, and the Count and the publisher were cited before the tribunal to answer to the charge. The trial has been set down for a future day. M. PRUDHOMME, who was condemned, a few months ago, for a like offense, to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine, escaped to Belgium, and is continuing his work of enlightening the people from that point.

The book of Lord NORMANBY, entitled *A Year of Revolution*, in which the noble Lord, who was then British Ambassador at Paris, gives a history of the Revolution of 1848, has been published in French, and has excited a storm of criticism from the French Press. These criticisms are remarkable for the uniformity with which they declare that Lord Normanby could not have witnessed the scenes he describes, and that his appreciations are false from beginning to end. The author was duped in the "facts" he gives; he did not see for himself, and his book, as a historical work, is thus absolutely without value.

The reader will perhaps recollect the interesting exchange of letters which took place some months ago, during the discussions in the Sardinian Parliament, between several distinguished politicians. A speech of General LA MARMORA had brought out successively Messrs. LAMARTINE and BASTIDE, both Ministers of Foreign Affairs under the Republic of 1848, who contradic ted his assertions. This interesting discussion has given birth to a book which cannot fail to interest the European diplomatic and political world. M. BASTIDE, who held for ten months the office of Foreign Minister in France in 1848, is going to publish a book entitled, "The French Republic and Italy in 1848," a volume in which the diplomatic letters, notes and documents exchanged between the different Governments of Europe and the French Republic under the Provisional Government, and that of General CAVAIGNAC, will hold an important place. The book, of course, cannot be published in France. Every one will understand that a recital of the events of 1848 would not exactly suit the market under the Government of to-day. It will be published at Brussels.

The reading public of France recollects with pleasure the charming and clever table-talk literature of ALPHONZE KARR, published some years ago under the title of *Les Guepes*. These publications are about to be resumed, the author directing his manuscript from his residence at Nice, to his publisher, M. LEVY, in this city. The announcement is almost an event for the world of letters.

A journal of Paris announced, *apropos* of the much talked about literary Congress at Brussels, that M. JULES SIMON, formerly a representative of the people under the Republic of 1848, and a prominent writer, had his name stricken from the list of persons invited to the dinner at the Palace, on account of his color. A note is published, however, to contradict the statement. M. SIMON not only dined at his Majesty's table, but had the honor of a special mark of consideration.

M. PAUL BROCA, under-Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, one of the ablest Professors in the rank of *Agrégés*, is reading before the Society of Biology of this city, a lengthy monograph in defence of the doctrine of the non-unity of the human race. M. BROCA does not divide the two races into black and white, but into Ethiopian and Caucasian. He admits that many black races are not negroes, and draws all his arguments from human anatomy. The purely wooly head, the sharp chin, the short humeral bones, and the flattened instep, are peculiarities which belong alone to the Ethiopian race. It is a differently formed race anatomically, and is not therefore the same. M. BROCA rejects, as absurd, the plea of the influence of climate in producing color. MALAKOFF.

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, on Saturday morning, were delivered in this City on the same evening.

The more important details were received by telegraph from Halifax. We add the following:

The reasons which have induced the Government to send a Commissioner to Corfu may (says the *Times*) be shortly stated, and will be found to justify so unusual a course.

"Our readers need not be told that the great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church, and speak the Greek language; and that since the Protectorate has been established, and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule."

The *Times* then shows the difficulty of managing the Ionians, and the forbearance with which they have been treated, and proceeds to remark: "Our Government, after years of provocation, has selected a statesman of the highest repute, one eminent for his learning and eloquence, and for his sympathy with the land and the literature of the Ionians, to inquire and to reform. He will proceed to Corfu, and, without superseding the Lord High Commissioner, will endeavor to remove the obstacles which impede the working of Government. If the people have anything to complain of, he will listen to their complaints, and the character of Mr. GLADSTONE gives every reason to believe that he will be more apt to condemn the faults of his own countrymen than to remain blind to the wrongs of the natives. Should the result of his mission be the tranquilization of the islands, it will afford a good precedent for availing ourselves hereafter of the services of our great Parliamentary statesmen on a wider sphere of usefulness than the wordy contests of Westminster."

The *Morning Herald* thinks great praise is due to Sir BULWER LYTTON for his being able to secure the services of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Mr. EDWARD A. HOPKINS, as managing Director of the San Fernando Railroad, has petitioned the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. dividends on the Capital Stock of the Company. It was thought the concession would be made.

A French speculator is soliciting aid to lay a line of submarine telegraph to Europe. The proposition excites great interest.

The Chambers were prorogued to Nov. 1.

Our dates from Parana are to Sept. 24.

In the Province of Santa Cruz gold mines have been discovered so productive that thirty ounces have been obtained by one person in twelve hours. The least return to any miner has been twelve ounces a day.

Gen. URQUIZA and his Cabinet, on Sept. 20, resigned in a body, owing to the threatened passage through Congress of a bill granting an indemnity to the French and Sardinians. On the day following, however, they were induced to recall their withdrawal.

Rumors of insurrections at many points in the Argentine Confederation were current at Buenos Ayres but deserved no credit.

From files of the *Trinenario*, of Paraguay, we learn that President LOPEZ has revoked the decree of Feb 12, 1852, which prohibited the exportatioa of cerea grains, sugar and other domestic products—an important concession to the spirit of the age.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "Mr. GLADSTONE expects to quit England next Saturday, the 6th, and intends to proceed to his destination, by way of Vianne and Trieste. His absence will probably extend over a period of three months, but it is distinctly understood that he returns in time for the next session of Parliament. The expenses of the mission are, of course, to be borne by the Government, but the Right Honorable gentleman will receive no salary."

The Limerick people have wisely determined, since their interview with Mr. CUNARD, to abandon the attempt to establish steam communication with America.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway Line) have contracted for a steamship which will be guaranteed to cross the Atlantic in five days from port to port.

The Galway *Vindicator* of the 3d inst. contains the following gratifying statement respecting the growing prosperity of the western capital. On that day twenty-seven merchant vessels were discharging their cargoes in the spacious, but heretofore neglected, docks of that port:

"Since the opening of the steam communication between Galway and America by Mr. LEVER'S line, the general trade of the port has increased to a surprising extent; and such has been the advantage of the wide-spread publicity respecting the capabilities for trade and commerce of the port and harbor of Galway, that our splendid and spacious docks are now filled with foreign and coasting vessels discharging valuable cargoes. Our Custom-house establishment has been increased, while that of Limerick has been reduced, and even the present staff of regular officers has to be assisted day and night in their duties by a large number of extra men. The busy aspect of the dock is quite gratifying, hundreds of men being employed at good wages in discharging, loading, coaling and ballasting the ships, and carrying the goods to and from the several merchants, stores, besides the crowds of navvies, masons, &c. at work in the extension of the railway down to the docks. The outlay of money for provisioning these vessels, the expenditure of the crews, and other sources of outlay connected with their arrival and departure, also form not unimportant features in relation to the improved and improving commercial features of Galway."

On the evening of the 4th inst., a shocking accident occurred at Birkenhead, owing to an explosion or an escape of gas, by which two men were frightfully burned. The casualty took place in the house of Miss SCOTT, publican, at the corner of Monk-street, where two gasfitters, named HUGH DAVIDSON and WALTER WARD, were engaged in fitting up a patent gas purifier, which was to be attached to the meter in the cellar. The men had with them a lighted candle, the flame of which unfortunately came in contact with an escape of gas, which instantly ignited, setting the whole place on fire. The clothes of the workmen also caught fire, and before they could be rescued they were scorched in a shocking manner all over their bodies. A person who was in the house rushed into the cellar, and succeeded in wrapping one of the poor fellows in his coat, and carrying him from the place. DAVIDSON presented a sad spectacle; his clothes were entirely consumed, and in some places the flesh peeled off his body. The servant girl was in the cellar at the time, but fortunately she escaped with little or no injury. The injured men were removed as quickly as possible to the hospital in Hamilton-street, where every attention was paid to them. DAVIDSON died on the following morning.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have just laid, with perfect success, a new submarine cable between Weybourne, in Norfolk, and Borkum, near Emden, in Hanover. The submersion was completed on the 3d. The total length of the cable was 280 miles, about 10 per cent. being allowed for "slack;" and the quantity actually paid out is believed to be 250 miles. The new line will be opened to the public in a short time, and will doubtless prove very useful, since there is already telegraphic communication between Emden and Hamburg, and, consequently, all Germany.

The *Courrier du Pas de-Calais* says: "All communication by means of the electric telegraph from this place to Dover has been for some time interrupted. It is said that a captain who had cast anchor in the offing, while waiting to enter this port, found some obstacle preventing the anchor to give way. In place of cutting the cable and allowing the anchor to remain below, with the determination to apply afterwards to the Telegraph Company for his loss, the captain endeavored to set his vessel free by force, and the consequence was that the cable was violently severed. An agent of the Company is here at present endeavoring in the *Douro.* steamer to find out the spot where the rupture has taken place. Despatches to England go round by Ostend."

The *Daily News* was seized at the Paris Post-Office on the 31st, in consequence of its observations on the MONTALEMBERT prosecution. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that in legal circles it is reported that the Government will not follow up this prosecution.

A part of the class of Spanish conscripts for 1858 is called out to replace the men sent to Cuba. The journal *La Espana*, which declined to make any defence, has been condemned in a fine of 35,000 reals. The Government is making great preparations against Mexico.

Authentic information has been received at Madrid from Mexico, with reference to the steps already taken by the commander of the Spanish forces in the Tampico roads. The Mexican military governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and standing out to sea. The commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any at tempt to drive him from thence would be energetically repelled.

Another Vienna letter states that considerable alarm had been caused in the commercial world by the discovery that notes of the Bank of Vienna for 100 florins each had been reproduced by means of photography with such exactness that it was very difficult to distinguish the false from the true.

The appointment of General BONIN to the Russian Ministry of War is an evidence of the anti-Russian feeling of the Regent. At the time of the Crimean war, the General was one of the supporters of an alliance of England and France against Russia, and he fell into disgrace in consequence.

THE BRITISH TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Convention in Full Translated from the Chinese Original.

In the NEW-YORK TIMES, of Friday, Nov. 12 we laid before the public the text of the American and the Russian Treaties with China, in advance of their publication elsewhere. We now complete the series of these important Conventions, by giving the entire instrument negotiated by Lord ELGIN, which, with a single variation, is precisely the same as that consummated by the French ENVOY; the variation consisting in an addition to the latter of a stipulation founded on the case of Father CHAPEDELAINE. The British Treaty we find in the *North China Herald*, which translates it from the original Chinese.

TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.

The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, seeing that there is discord between the two States, desire to renew their former friendly understanding, so that henceforward there may be peace between them forever. For this purpose KWEI-LEANG, Cabinet Minister, &c., &c., and HWASHANA, President of the Le Poo, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Emperor of China, and the Earl of ELGIN, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Queen of England, having compared the decrees of their Sovereigns respectively appointing them Plenipotentiary Ministers, with power to do whatever circumstances might require, and finding them in every respect complete, have conferred together and have concluded a treaty in articles in the following order:

ARTICLE 1. The treaty concluded at Nankin on the 29th of August, 1842, is retained, and will continue in operation. The supplementary treaty and regulations of trade, concluded in Canton, having been altered and extended and included in the new treaty, are abrogated.

ART. 2. The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, being desirous of preserving the friendly understanding between them against all interruption, agree that, according to the constant custom of great States on good terms with one another, it shall also be in their power, each at pleasure, to send a representative minister (or a minister having authority) to the capital of the other.

ART. 3. The Ambassador, or other such high officer of the Queen of England, and his family, and all belonging to him, may either reside in permanence at Pekin, or may go backward and forward from time to time. It will depend entirely on the command of his Sovereign which he shall do, England being an independent nation on equality with China, the high officer sent by the Queen of England to represent his nation, when he approaches the Emperor of China, is not to perform any ceremony that may affect the dignity of his nation. But, to show an equal degree of respect for the Emperor of China he will perform to him the same ceremonies as are always performed to the Sovereigns of Europe by officers sent to them from the Queen of England. As to the leasing of building sites or dwellings for the official residence of the minister and other officers, it will be the duty of the officers of the Emperor of China to give every assistance. There shall be no hindrance whatever to his hiring whatever people he chooses for his service. Any one guilty of disrespect or insolence to the Ambassador of the Queen of England, to his family, suite, or any one else in his official residence, shall be severely punished by the local authorities.

ART. 4. The Ambassador of the Queen of England, and all his *suite*, are authorized, at their convenience, to go to and fro, to receive and send out their dispatches, baggage, or boxes, nor may any one take on himself to open them. Dispatches may be forwarded by any part of the coast without distinction, and the messengers specially sent with them shall have the same protection and assistance as the post-courlers of the Chinese Empire. All expenses whatsoever incurred by the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall be defrayed by England. China has no concern with them. Finally, in respect of the advantages the States of the West have agreed that officers of this class are legally entitled to, the same rule shall be followed in every way.

ART. 5. The Emperor of China will select an officer from among the Cabinet Ministers or Presidents to correspond and have interviews with the Queen of England's Ambassador. In all business they transact together the forms of their intercourse shall be equal.

ART. 6. The above are the advantages (or privileges) which it is agreed shall be accorded by the Emperor of China. Should His Majesty hereafter send a Representative Minister on a mission to England, the Queen of England similarly agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

ART. 7. The Queen of England, as she shall consider the trade of the different ports to require them, will appoint Consuls. In the intercourse between them and the Chinese authorities, the English envoy (Consul?) shall have exactly the same advantages (or privileges) that the Consul of the nation that has most may have. Consuls and Acting Consuls are equal in rank with a Taoutae; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with a Prefect. As public business may require, they shall visit each other in their offices. In personal intercourse and correspondence, the forms used shall be those of equality.

ART. 8. The doctrine of Jesus, and the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven, teach the practice of virtue and the treatment of others as ourselves. Henceforth all teachers or professors of it shall one and all be protected. No one peaceably following his calling without offence shall be in the least oppressed or hindered by the Chinese authorities.

ART. 9. British subjects are allowed to proceed to every place in the interior, with passports, either for amusement or to trade. The passport will be issued by their consuls and stamped by the local authorities. When passing through any locality, if they are desired to produce it they must hand it up for inspection. If it is correct, they will be allowed to go on. There must be no obstruction to their hiring vessels or people to carry their merchandise or baggage. If they have no passport, if that they have is irregular, or if they commit any offence against the law, they are to be sent to the Consul nearest at hand to be punished. On their way to him they may be kept in custody, but not be ill-treated. Persons going out on excursions from the ports open to trade, so long as they are within 100 *le* for a period of not more than five days, need not apply for a passport. Seamen and persons belonging to ships do not come under this rule. The local mandarins and the consuls will together draw up regulations for the purpose of keeping them in proper order. As to Nankin and other places which are rebel positions, on the recapture of these, passports shall be given to them.

ART. 10. British merchant vessels may trade at every port throughout the length of the Long River (Yang-taze-keang.) But as there are rebels in all parts of the stream, upper and lower, with the exception of Chin-keang, which shall be opened as a port of trade in one year from this time—(no port shall be now opened.) As peace is restored to the country, the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall consult with the Cabinet Minister or President appointed by the Emperor of China, and shall select ports, not exceeding three, between Han-kow and the sea, which shall be allowed to become marts of trade at which British ships may discharge imports and load with exports.

ART. 11. Besides Canton, Fuhchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, the five places open to trade by the old treaty of Nankin, British merchants are henceforth at liberty to buy and sell of whom they will, and to bring their ships and merchandise at any time, to and fro, at the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tangchow, Taewan, Chaouchow and Keungchow. As respects their freedom to live, to hire houses, to buy dwellings, to ren land, to build churches, hospita's, cemeteries, and any other advantages or exemptions, these are all exactly the same as at the five ports open to trade.

ART. 12. If British subjects at the different ports or elsewhere desire to rent ground, build houses, open warehouses, churches, hospitals, in all cases the agreement will be made according to the rate prevailing among the people. There must be no coercion (or extortion) on either side.

ART. 13. British subjects may, at their pleasure, hire any description of Chinese to assist them in any lawful service or profession. The Chinese authorities will not restrict or interfere with them in any way.

ART. 14. For their excursion and movements to and fro, or for the discharge or shipment of goods, is at the option of the British merchants to hire small vessels for themselves without distinction of kinds. The rate of hire paid for these is to be arranged by the British merchant with the boat people; there is to be no official agency in the matter, nor any limits as to the number of vessels so employed, nor any monopoly of vessels or porterage. But any smuggling will, on discovery, be visited on the offender as the law requires.

ART. 15. In all cases between persons subject to the British Government, the British Government will examine into and dispose of the case, whether it concerns persons or property.

ART. 16. British subjects committing offences will in all cases be punished by the British Government. Chinese subjects guilty of insulting, maltreating, or seriously injuring British subjects, will in all cases be dealt with by the Chinese local authorities. In cases where both nations are concerned (their authorities) must confer together and decide impartially, to the manifestation of justice.

ART. 17. When British subjects have a charge to make against Chinese, they must repair in the first instance to the Consulate and hand in their representation, (or petition.) The Consul must immediately inquire into it to the bottom. He will first recommend a peaceful arrangement to prevent litigation. If a Chinese subject go to the Consul to make a charge against British subjects, it will be in like manner his duty to recommend a peaceful settlement. If there be in the matter something that cannot be amicably settled as he recommends, the case must be investigated and equitably decided by the Chinese Mandarin and the Consul together.

ART. 18. The Chinese authorities must at all times exert themselves to protect British subjects, so that their persons and houses (or families) shall have perfect security. If they be subjected to insult or outrage, or if their houses be burned by lawless vagabonds, or if they be robbed, the local authorities will at once take steps, and will send military and police to enforce order, and will punish the incendiaries, robbers, and other vagabonds, with the utmost severity of the law.

ART. 19. If piracy be committed on British ships in the seas within the jurisdiction of China, the local authorities, as soon as they are informed of it, will take steps to pursue, arrest and punish. The stolen goods recovered are to be handed to the consul to be restored to the owner.

ART. 20. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded on the Chinese coast, or driven into port by stress of weather, the local authorities, on finding it out, will at once take steps to insure the relief, (of the shipwrecked people,) and will escort them to the nearest consul. Thus will friendly feeling be made manifest.

ART. 21. If Chinese subjects offending against the law fly to Hong Kong, or secrete themselves on board of English ships there, and the Chinese authorities write, the British authorities shall make strict search for, and arrest them; and on its being ascertained that they really are criminals, they shall be surrendered. At the ports of trade, if Chinese criminals secrete themselves in British ships or houses, as soon as the Chinese authorities write, the Consul is to surrender them; they must not be concealed or harbored.

ART. 22. If Chinese subjects do not pay their debts to British subjects, and abscond, the Chinese authorities must make search for them in earnest, and apprehend them and recover payment. If Englishmen indebted to Chinese abscond, the British authorities will proceed in the same way.

ART. 23. Chinese getting into debt when trading in Hong Kong, will be dealt with by the British authorities of Hong Kong. If a debtor escape to China, the Consul shall communicate with the Chinese authorities, and these must not fail to make a strict search for him, and if he indeed have property and is able to pay the debts, must recover the sum total of his debt, dealing equitably.

ART. 24. The duties to be paid by British merchants on goods landed or discharged (shipped?) shall be according to the amount fixed by the tariff. In short, there must be no distinctions that shall cause them to pay more and any other nation to pay less. Thus will impartiality be made manifest and partiality avoided.

ART. 25. The time for payment of duties is on imports when they are landed, and on exports when they are shipped.

ART. 26. The amount of duties leviable on imports and exports as decided by Article 10 of the treaty of Nankin was estimated generally as an *ad valorem* impost of 5 per cent., which was considered fair. In process of time many descriptions of goods enumerated in the treaty (tariff?) fell in price, but the fixed amount of duties remained unchanged. It following that the tariff which was fair when it was established is now comparatively speaking onerous, it is now proposed to revise the old tariff, and it is agreed that as soon as this treaty has been signed the Emperor of China shall be applied to to send a high officer of the Board of Revenue to proceed at once to Snanghae to consult with a British officer, and come to an immediate decision, so that as soon as this treaty has been approved by the Emperor, the new regulations may come into operation.

ART. 27. If in time to come either of the two governments should wish to revise the treaty now fixed, and the articles relating to trade, the term is ten years. Six months' notice must be given of a consultation for the purpose of making changes. If neither party gives notice of any change the duties will continue to be collected at the same rate as before, for another ten years, when they may again be changed. Hereafter this periodical revulsion will be adopted for evermore without cessation.

ART. 28. It was laid down in the 10th article of the treaty of Nankin that "when British merchandise shall have paid its duties it may be conveyed by Chinese merchants throughout the empire on paying a further amount as transit duties which shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods;" as it is recorded. Up to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain the exact amount of duties levied at the subordinate Custom-houses. British merchants continually allege that when goods are going from such a part of the interior to such a port, or from such a port to such a part of the interior, the subordinate Custom-houses, constantly establishing fresh regulations (or, tariff,) levy what they please under the name of duties. This being a real injury to trade, it is now agreed that, within four months from the conclusion of the treaty, the Consuls, whether at the ports now open or hereafter at any new ports opened, shall write officially to the collector of customs, who in reply shall inform him what the real amount of transit dues leviable in the country passed through is, and a notice shall be issued to enable Chinese and English merchants both to know the whole truth. But if an English merchant desiring to carry goods bought in the interior to a port to ship, or desires to carry foreign goods from a port into the interior, prefer to make one payment of duties to avoid the trouble and frequency of paying at each of the subordinate custom-houses, he may do so. This single levy will be made, on native produce, at the first subordinate custom-house passed on the road; on foreign goods, at the port; and a certificate will be given him, on production of which no additional duty shall be levied at any other subordinate custom-house in the Empire. The amount shall be computed in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. The amount for different articles shall be fixed when the officers sent to Shanghae meet to revise the tariff. This rule is only to prevent the sundry deductions made at the subordinate custom-houses. The tariff duties will be paid as before at the ports. The two rules in no way clash with one another.

ART. 29. The tonnage dues paid by British merchant-vessels of above 150 tons shall be four mace per ton. Any master of a vessel desiring to go to one of the other ports of trade, or to Hong Kong, shall represent this to the Collector of Customs, who shall issue a special certification. For four months from that date no tonnage dues need be charged that vessel if she go into any of the ports; that she may be saved from double payment.

ART. 30. When a British merchant-vessel comes into port, if she has not opened her hold and desires to go elsewhere, she need pay no tonnage dues if she goes out of port within two days. But if she stay over the two days she must pay the full amount. Except these she is not liable to pay any other charges on going out of port or coming in.

ART. 31. Boats employed by British merchants at the different ports to carry passengers' baggage, letters, eatables, and things which do not pay duty, need not pay tonnage dues. But if they carry goods liable to duty, they will pay one mace per ton once every four months.

ART. 32. At every port open to trade the Consul and the local Mandarins will consider together where to place buoys, signal-ships, beacons and look-out towers, (lighthouses?)

ART. 33. Duties will be paid by British subjects into the government bank either in Sycee silver or foreign money, according to the kinds (values?) determined at Canton in 1853.

ART. 34. Weights and measures, all in accordance with those issued by the board to the Canton Custom-house, will be presented to the Consul at each port, for the sake of uniformity.

ART. 35. British vessels desiring to enter any port are at liberty to hire pilots: when their duties are all paid, they may also hire pilots to conduct them out of port.

ART. 36. Just as British vessels approach a port, the Collector of Customs will send an officer or a subordinate to keep watch. He may stay, as he likes, on board the British vessel or his own boat. His expenses must be issued by the Custom-house; but he must not privily take anything from the captain or consignee of the vessel. If he be discovered taking anything, he shall be punished in proportion to the amount he has received.

ART. 37. When a British vessel has entered the port, within one day's time her captain shall take her register and manifest and hand them to the Consul, who, on the following day, will commuuicate to the collector the vessel's name, tonnage and cargo, that he may have the means of search and identification. If the term has expired, and the captain of the vessel has not reported, the Consul will fine him $50 a day, but the whole amount of the fine cannot exceed $200. In the vessel's manifest must be clearly set down the goods she has on board. For omissions or false statements the captain is liable to be fined $500. If there are errors of the pen, and he correct them within the day he hands up the manifest, it will be proper not to fine him.

ART. 38. When the collector has received the Consul's detailed representation he shall forthwith issue a permit to open the hold. If the captain, not having received the permit to open the hatches, presume to ship (land?) merchandise, he shall be fined $500, and the whole of the goods shall be confiscated.

ART. 39. British merchants landing or shipping goods must, in all cases, first receive the Collector of Customs' permit. If they disobey, the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

ART. 40. No vessel is permitted to tranship goods privately, (or without permission.) If there are goods to be transhipped a permit must first be obtained from the office of the Collector of Customs, and it will then be lawful to tranship them. If this is disobeyed the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

ART. 41. When a vessel has paid all her duties it is then lawful to issue to her the red permit (grand chop). The Consul, having received the red permit, will give back the ship's register and other paper and allow her to go out of port.

ART. 42. To come to what the tariff lays down about duties to be levied *ad valorem*, if the Custom-house people examining the goods cannot agree with the British merchant about the value, then each must invite two or three merchants to inspect the goods, and if there be among them any willing to give so much for the goods, the highest offer shall be considered the value of the goods; that so the duties may not be unfairly levied on them.

ART. 43. The payment of all duties being in reality calculated on weight, the tare, packing, and other matters is deducted, and the actual net weight made the rule. To come to taking the tare of goods of a chest of tea, for instance. If the Custom-house people do not take the same view as the English merchant, let the Custom-house officer choose so many out of a hundred chests, and let the British merchant choose so many chests, and weigh one with the casing: then to estimate the weight of the casing, take away the casing and calculate it, and they will attain the true weight of every chest. In other goods having packing or casing, samples can be taken in the same way. If the dispute be not then settled the British merchant can go to the consul and report the circumstances, and the Consul will communicate them to the collector of Customs, and consult and make arrangements with him. But representation must be made within the day. If later, then no arrangement can be made. Goods about which there is a discussion still unsettled the collector of customs will delay to enter in his books, to avoid the difficulty of making alterations subsequently. He must wait till an equitable decision is given; then he will enter them.

ART. 44. British merchants' goods that have suffered from moisture so that their value is diminished, are entitled to a reduction of duty according to value. If the British Government (merchant?) cannot agree with the custom-house officer about the price, the same arrangement must be made as in the article relating to duties *ad valorem*.

ART. 45. British subjects wishing to take goods that have come into port, and paid duties to another port for sale, must make a clear statement to the Consul, who must pass it on to the collector of customs, who will depute an officer to make inspection. If, indeed, there be the original package and the original goods found to correspond with the entry, and there has been no opening, moving, deduction or change, then the amount shall be entered on a certificate which shall be issued to the merchant to hold. At the same time an official letter shall be written to the custom-house at the other port, to see that all is right. When the said vessel enters the port inspection shall be made. If everything corresponds, permission will be given to open the hatches and sell the goods without their paying any more duties. If any fraud or smuggling is discovered, the goods will be confiscated. If it be desired to take the said goods to a foreign country, representation must be made in the same way to the collector of customs, that he may make inspection and issue a certificate to be kept. On a subsequent date this can be used as proof of a payment of duty for imports or exports without distinction. If it be desired to take grain grown in foreign countries, which has been brought into port, but has not been landed, to another place, no hindrance shall be opposed.

ART. 46. At the different ports of China the authorities who collect the duties, in their measures for strictly guarding against smuggling, are authorized to consider what is essential, and from time to time to adopt whatever measures are required; that abuses may be prevented.

ART. 47. British vessels are only authorized to trade at the ports opened to trade by the treaty. If they go to any part of the coast and clandestinely buy and sell, ship and cargo will be confiscated.

ART. 48. If British merchant vessels are concerned in smuggling, the goods no matter of what kind of value shall all be confiscated. Besides this, as soon as the vessel's accounts are closed she can be peremptorily sent away, and not allowed to trade.

ART. 49. All fines paid by British subjects as indicated in this treaty, and all ships or goods confiscated, go by rights to the Chinese Government to receive and dispose of.

ART. 50. Henceforward all official letters of the British Government will be written in the English character. For the present, the Chinese text will still accompany the other. When the students appointed by the Chinese Government have learned English writing and the English language thoroughly, no Chinese text will be sent. Henceforth in all disputes that arise about expressions in documents the British Government will always look upon the English text as the true meaning. The Chinese and English of the treaty now concluded, having been carefully compared, and being without error, will also come under this rule.

ART. 51. Henceforward in no description of public document, whether in the capital or outside it, is the character *E*, barbarian, to be used in speaking of the British Government or people.

ART. 52. British men-of-war having no unfriendly intention, or pursuing pirates, may come into any port of China whatsoever. In all that regards buying and obtaining food and water, and repairing ships, the local authorities will assist them well. The officers on board the ships and the Chinese authorities will meet each other as equals having intercourse.

ART. 53. Piracy being constantly committed on the seas of China, the Governments of China and Great Britain, beholding the injury it has done merchants, natives and foreign, agree to devise measures together for its suppression.

ART. 54. Whatever, under the treaties agreed to in former years, the British authorities and people were entitled to, in the way of advantage to be gained or exemption from injury, is still retained. They do not lose it. If any other nation hereafter receives additional favor, the British nation will certainly enjoy the same.

ART. 55. The Queen of England, desiring to maintain friendly feeling forever, consents to make a separate article regarding the money required in compensation for loss, and the expenses of the Canton affair, as to how this shall be arranged. It shall be of equal force with the other articles in the treaty.

ART. 56. When this treaty is concluded, as soon as it has been ratified by the signature of the sovereigns of the two Governments, within the term of one year, each

...ore at Nos. 2 and 4 Pine-st. The stock of American is now offered at...

...ve been very low Irish is freely offered at 72c. @ 73c., but finds buyers very slowly, as the majority of operators are anticipating lower prices. Rio No. 7 is a fair demand for Petersburg Yellow Candle, at 11c. cash, 60 days, 12c. @ 12½c. No Butchers' description in market. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

China and Japan—The American Treaty—Proclamation of Peace, &c.

The following letter from GIDEON NYE, Jr., Esq. Deputy United States Consul at Macao, has been received by JOHN JAY, Esq., the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Geographical and Statistical Society in this City:

MACAO, Friday, Sept. 9, 1858.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 21st ult., I have now great satisfaction in informing you of a decidedly ameliorative aspect of political affairs in this Province, as well as in other parts of the empire,—so far as regards foreign relations. In evidence of this—

1. In regard to the disposition and sincerity of the Imperial Court, I may instance the completely satisfactory and lucid tenor of a Chinese version of the treaty of Lord ELGIN, which has been received from Pekin through a government channel at Shanghae, a translation of which has just appeared in the North China *Herald*, and is now before me, every article of which is stated with great perspicacity; and the accompanying sanction of the Emperor to the acts of his High Commissioners in concluding the four treaties with England, France, Russia and America, gives expression to the previous indications of the brilliant success of Lord ELGIN's policy.

2. Shall I on a future occasion send you a printed copy of this lengthy document, being compelled, for want of time, to content myself now with handing you the following copy of the Emperor's ratification of it:

"On the third day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of HIENFUNG an imperial edict was received. KWEILIANG and others before presented for us to behold copies of the different nations' treaties. KWEILIANG and others have concluded them and put their seals to them. Now KWEILIANG and others memorialize, saying that the different nations desire to receive the imperial assent that they may show confidence in it. In all the treaties presented to us by the said Ministers—two from the English and French, and the two from the Russians and Americans—we assent entirely to what is proposed. Let everything be at once arranged according to this. Respect this.

3. In regard to the state of this Province, it is with much gratification that I hand you a translation of the proclamation of peace by H. E. PAN KWEI, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, &c., &c., &c., which is of no remarkable a tenor, viewed in contrast with the usual form of Chinese official publications hitherto, that I call your particular attention to it, as an indication of the sincerity of the Imperial authorities, significant of the inauguration of a new era in our relations with China. The phrase, "From this time let the Chinese and foreigners be one family—let them forever be at peace," is specially welcome to the ears of those foreigners who have been accustomed, during a prolonged residence, to words of quite an opposite import.

I have extreme satisfaction in confirming the intimation conveyed in the postscript of my letter by the last mail, respecting the eminent success of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, our Consul-General to Japan.

By the fuller accounts since received, I learn that he not only obtained an audience of the Emperor at Jeddo, but completed a treaty comprising material advantages for commerce and the extension of general intercourse. Whilst writing I have received some particulars published at Shanghae on the 4th inst., namely: Provision is made for a resident minister at the Court of Jeddo; for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, (i. e., of Jeddo,) of Nagasaki, and of Hakodadi, to general trade, within one year from the date of signature; also, at later periods, of a port on the west coast, and of Hiojo, the port of Ohosaka, whilst the cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka are also to be opened to trade; but for the present foreigners are not to be allowed to travel in the interior, with the exception of the Minister to Jeddo. The trade regulations and tariff are highly liberal; all exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are to be subject to a duty of but 5 per cent.; imports will be charged a duty of 20 per cent., with certain exceptions, upon which only 5 per cent. is charged.

Three weeks after Mr. HARRIS' treaty was concluded, Lord ELGIN arrived at Simoda, when the former placed at his disposition the services of Mr. HEWARD, his secretary and interpreter, which offer was availed of; and his lordship succeeded in making a treaty based, to a great extent, upon Mr. HARRIS', but with a few rather material modifications; for instance, his lordship succeed in having included in the list of articles of import, and the reduced duty of 5 per cent., cotton and woolen goods; and it is said that he inserted a stipulation that the tariff should be subject to a revision at the end of five years.

Prior to his lordship's arrival, but subsequent to Mr. HARRIS' treaty, the Russian Count PUTIATINE negotiated a treaty similar to the American.

Thus we perceive that as the lamented Commodore PERRY was first to open the so long closed portals of Japan to Western intercourse, so is our Consul-General, Mr. HARRIS, the first "to drive home" the entering wedge of the excellent Commodore, and obtain access to the Emperor, and as well to the commercial resources of that attractive but hitherto repelling *terra incognita*.

The rightful position of our country, as the nearest civilized neighbor of Japan, is, therefore, fully established in our relations with that empire—thanks to the indomitable spirit, signal tact and patient conciliation of the heroic PERRY, and to the highly creditable perseverance of Consul-General HARRIS.

The gratifying nature of this intelligence from Japan will, no doubt, be appreciated by your association—the more that the geographical features of that country may well be supposed to be as attractive in kind as they have been hitherto difficult of positive ascertainment. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The following translation of a proclamation of his Excellency PEH, (PEH KWEI,) Governor of Canton and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has been made by the Rev. Mr. FRENCH:

PEH, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Canton, &c., &c., issues the following proclamation for the purpose of quieting the minds of the people:

I have lately received a communication from H. E. HUANG, Governor-General, &c., &c., informing me that he had respectfully received an imperial edict, communicating the intelligence that a treaty of peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin between China, England and France; that he had already sent a communication on this subject to the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, and also to the Military Association at Hiva-une, all of which officers had complied with the imperial will. He furthermore stated that he had addressed a similar communication to the officers of foreign countries, informing them of a treaty of peace, &c., &c.

Since then communications have also been received from their Excellencies LOO, LUNG and SOO, (the three heads of the gentry at Hiva-une, acting under imperial appointment—queer authority,) addressed respectively to myself, the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, stating that as peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin, they should immediately restrain the braves, and not allow them to enter the city again to make trouble; that if any person in the city or suburbs, or on the river, should hereafter injure foreigners in any way, such persons were not connected with the braves, and it behoved the local officers to have them arrested and punished. These things are on record.

I have examined and find that before peace was definitely concluded the braves in the different villages assembled at the provincial city. Now, however, that the two countries (*i. e.*, the two parties to the war) are at peace, it is my bounden duty, being intrusted with the office of government, to carry out the will of the Emperor—to preserve inviolate the peace, and to quiet the minds both of the Chinese and foreigners. Besides, therefore, having commanded the different officers, civil and military, to return to the city and perform their duties as formerly, I issue this special proclamation, that all the people of the province, troops and civilians may thoroughly understand.

You ought to know that a treaty of peace has been concluded at Tien-tsin; hereafter there will most assuredly be no more fighting. If any vagabonds, pretending to be braves, should again enter the city and injure foreigners, or take advantage of existing circumstances to plunder the people, I have commanded the local officers to have such persons at once arrested and punished. It is also permitted to every one, without distinction, troops and civilians, to seize these vagabonds and hand them over for punishment. If upon examination they are really found to be guilty, the person seizing them shall be liberally rewarded; if any resistance should be made to their being seized, they may be killed without ceremony.

Let the merchants, both Chinese and foreigners, resume their business as usual; let the families and merchants who have removed from the city at once return, live in quiet, and peacefully pursue their avocations. From this time let the Chinese and foreigners be one family; let them forever be at peace.

Let the merchants cheerfully engage in trade, and enjoy together the blessings of peace.

This is truly my earnest desire.

A special proclamation.

7th Moon, 23d day, (Aug. 31, 1858.)

A true translation. J. B. F.

MACAO, Sept. 3, 1858.

True copy of translation; witness my hand,

GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
Deputy Consul of the United States for Macao.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 575, 15, 541, 987, 1390, 1915, 2103, 2009, 1801, 2223, 2255, 2257, 2239, 2289, 2269, 2273, 2277, 2283, 2285, 2291, 2293, 2271, 2295, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2307, 2309, 2313 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333. *Part II.*—Nos. 856, 2350, 3404 1244, 1518, 1010, 2406, 6660, 1560, 386, 2510, 2316, 2320, 2522, 2525, 2526, 2530, 2532, 2536 2538, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 586, 2198, 1574, 2278, 1906, 2558, 2256, 2562, 2564, 2506, 257, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2582.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—NOV. 20.

Before Judge Ingraham.

WHEN A REAL ESTATE BROKER IS ENTITLED TO HIS COMMISSIONS.

Barnard vs. *Monnot.*—The plaintiff who is a real estate broker, sued the defendant to recover the sum of $2,500 with interest which he claimed to be due him as his commission upon a real estate transaction in May, 1856. Defendant was at that time proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and owned a large amount of real estate in the upper part of the city, known as the Hippodrome property, which he desired to dispose of. Plaintiff brought to himsone Eno, who proposed to become the purchaser. A negotiation ensued, in which it was understood that Eno should pay $250,000 for the property. Of this sum $20,000 was to be in money, and for the balance Mounot was to take two lots on Broadway, Nos. 74 and 555. This agreement was not, however, reduced to writing, and the next day Monnot declined to perfect it. But some ten days afterwards Eno and Monnot, without the further intervention of Barnard, concluded an agreement for the same property substantially, though with some variation, both as to quantity and price. The plaintiff claimed his commission of one per cent. ($2,500) on the first bargain, and, also, if they should not be allowed him, that he was entitled to commissions ($1,700) on the second agreement, which was reduced to writing and signed by the parties. Counsel for defendant, after the plaintiff's testimony was in, moved for a non-suit, on the ground that plaintiff could not be entitled to commission as a broker, until a contract binding upon the parties, viz., a written agreement, had been made. The second contract, which was admitted to be in writing, was a distinct transaction, and was not declared upon in the bill of complaint. The Court ruled that the plaintiff, as broker, could not recover without a written agreement in respect to the sale and purchase of the real estate, and that having counted only upon the first negotiation, he could not claim on account of the second, or written agreement, without amending his complaint. Non-suit granted, with leave to plaintiff to move to amend. For plaintiff, Mr. Everts; for defendant, Mr. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 20.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogeboom.

Jonathan Peel, H. B. M. Secretary of State vs. *Sutton Elliot.*—The defendant in this case is not entitled to be discharged from arrest upon the ground argued before us on the appeal; and the order of the special term, which denied the motion, should be affirmed with costs.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *James Gilchrist.*—Judgment of the special term reversed, and a new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. *The State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.*—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

John R. Dubran and others vs. *John Childs and others.*—In this case tried yesterday, the Jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, damages $6,183 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Before Judge Pierrepont and a Jury.

Edward Palmer vs. *The New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company.*—In 1851 the steamship *Ohio* was repaired upon the defendants' dry-dock. Mr. Palmer, the plaintiff, a ship-carpenter, was employed upon the repairs of the vessel, by Simonson & Luker, who held a contract for the work upon her. While so engaged, the scaffolding, sixteen feet high, fell with him and others upon it, and precipitated him a distance of many feet. He sustained thereby serious injury internally, and in his legs and arms, losing the use of his left arm, and has since been a disabled man. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries sustained. It was once before tried, when the Jury failed to agree. The damages are laid at $20,000.

The plaintiff alleges that the scaffolding fell either from defects in construction or neglect in properly maintaining it, for which the defendants are answerable. It was supported by standards kept by iron bolts driven in the wood merely, and not clinched, or secured so as not to draw out.

Upon the close of the plaintiff's case, counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the facts as proved had not made out a cause of action. That the plaintiff was not in the employ of the defendants, but of the contractors for the work, Simonson & Luker. That, therefore, there was no privity of contracts, as between the plaintiff and defendants, and the latter were not liable to damages to the plaintiff. That there was no general public duty resting on the defendants which could render them liable to the plaintiff. Where an apothecary, by mistake or negligence, labels a poison as a harmless medicine, and puts it in the market as such, he becomes liable to any one injured thereby; but the rule of remote liability applies only in a case where there exists, as there, such a general duty to the public. The counsel for the defence relied upon and cites recent English cases to sustain the principle upon which their motion was founded. Counsel for the plaintiff, on the other hand, sought to show by recent cases in our courts, that a different rule prevails in this and other States, and that every one is bound by law so to use his own property that he shall not injure his neighbor thereby. He is bound so to construct or keep in repair that property, where intended for public use, not to injure others in the course of such use of it. A case just decided in our Court of Appeals, *Storrs* vs. *The City of Utica*, reviewing *Blake* vs. *Ferris* (1 Selden R., 48), was cited on the authority of a note from the Reporter, as the case is not yet formally reported, in which it is held, that "a municipal corporation, owing to the public the duty of keeping its streets in a safe condition for travel, is liable to persons receiving injury from the neglect to keep proper lights and guards around an excavation, which it has caused to be made in the street, whether it has or has not contracted for such precautions with the persons executing the work."

The Court granted the motion, and dismissed the complaint.

Messrs. Garvin and Schaffer for the plaintiff; Messrs. Benedict and Stoughton for defendants.

Farley, Turner & Co. Reindicted—Washington Market Pronounced a Nuisance by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Saturday was the final day of the November sittings of this Court, and was devoted, as usual, to the passing of sentences and the discharge of the Grand Jury. That body handed into Court a large batch of indictments, including a reindictment of certain parties, whose names, in connection with alleged frauds upon the City Treasury, have been, of late much too frequently before the public, viz: Charles Turner, Terence Farley, Charles McNiel, Jacob F. Oakley, W. A. Dooley and Patrick Tracy, the charge against them being that they conspired to defraud the City Treasury in the matter of regulating, curbing, &c., Fifty-fourth-street. These are the parties, it will be remembered, who were indicted for the same alleged offence by the Grand Jury of the October term, when they were held to bail by Recorder Barnard in the sum of $2,800 each. On motion of counsel, Judge Russell, a few days since, quashed the indictment, on the ground, as he viewed it, of some informality. To make matters as sure as, in the present mode of dealing with indictments, might be presumed to be possible, the Grand Jury of the term which has just expired, went to work and indicted them again, avoiding the so-called informality which Judge Russell discovered in the previous indictment. What the result will now be we must wait to see. Meantime the indicted and reindicted parties will appear at Judge Russell's office this morning, for him to fix the amount of bail.

The Grand Jury, previous to their discharge on Saturday, made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury for the City and County of New-York, in the discharge of their duty, have had the condition of Washington Market, and the streets and bulkheads adjacent thereto, under their consideration, and they present the same as a nuisance, detrimental to the public healh and the interests of the City.

JOHN S. BUSSING, Foreman.

EDWARD M. BANKS, Secretary.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1858.

NANCY Wood was brought to the bar for sentence. She was the colored woman convicted, on Wednesday, of arson in the second degree. The Judge gave her the most lenient sentence allowed by law, ten years and six months in the State Prison.

SARAH Johnson's case was brought forward. She was tried, it will be remembered, in the October term, and general character. During the interval it has been before Recorder Barnard, for grand larceny—shoplifting, in fact. It was said she was respectable, first offence, &c., and the Recorder deferred sentencing her till some inquiry could be made as to her antecedents shown that she is the wife of George Middleton, *alias* Stykes, a man, it is averred, of no very good repute in the sporting world. Taking this into account, Judge RUSSELL—at the instance of the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt—suspended sentence, setting Mrs. Johnson, *alias* Middleton, *alias* Stykes, at liberty on condition that she leaves the State. If caught anywhere within its borders again, she is to go to the State Prison.

For stabbing Henry McArdle, a meek-looking, under-sized Irishman named Patrick Katen was sentenced to 60 days in the State Prison. He pleaded guilty, but numerous affidavits read by his counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips, to the Court, proved that he had acted in defence of his wife, who was being subjected to a brutal assault, and that he was more to be pitied than punished. The Court adjourned *sine die*.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	75	86		161
Flour, bbls	14,972	4,058	12,209	31,239
Wheat, bushels	8,476	597	—	9,073
Peas, bushels	2,163	—	—	2,163
Malt, bushels	—	850	—	850
Provisions, pkgs	366	2,530	753	3,649
Whisky, bbls	168	318	120	606

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93¾; Pearls, $6, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,460 bbls.—including 1,106 bbls. Pots and 354 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The sales to-day embraced 50 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.; 700 bags Rio at 9½c.@10¾c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 2,500 bales at a shade firmer prices, closing with Middling Upland at 11½c.; do. Orleans at 11⅞c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite depressed for State and Western Flour. Holders are eager to sell and are disposed to make some concessions in prices, especially of lots not wanted by the home trade. The demand, however, is restricted. ales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 25@$4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 60@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 30@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is in limited demand at drooping rates; sales 430 bbls., at $5 25@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in moderate request, at former prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@$5 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and prices are less firm, though the leading holders do not appear to be willing to reduce their claims materially. The demand is tame, millers being the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including choice White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club, at $1 08; choice Red Western, at $1 23; mixed Western at $1 20; choice White Kentucky, part at $1 50; ordinary White Southern at $1 25; and ordinary to very good Red do. at $1 15@1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and prices are somewhat nominal; sales, 12,500 bushels at 74c. for Mixed Western, 84c. for White Southern, and 85c.@86c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley remain about the same. Oats are depressed and declining. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51c.@52c.; State at 46c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c.; and Southern at 42c.@45c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River, to shippers, at 45c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reviews the week's business thus: "We have had no arrivals of importance this week, the total receipts footing up less than 13,000 Hides. The demand has been active, but sales are much restricted, on account of the light stock on hand. Transactions have been chiefly confined to parcels of Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, which are daily expected. Prices may be quoted ¼c. ₱ lb. higher, and close firm at 26c. for Buenos Ayres, and 23¼c. for Orinocos. We cannot expect a very active demand after the close of canal navigation, as most of the Trade have purchased an ample supply for their tanners; but as a considerable portion of the expected cargoes are sold to arrive, prices will, doubtless, remain firm and steady during the remainder of the year. Our present stock of Sole Leather Hides is lighter than at any previous period during the year, amounting to only 8,000 Hides. *Upper-Leather Stock*—Continues in good request, with a very slight supply, consisting chiefly of Calcutta and Orinoco Kips. Prices are without change. *Wet Salted Hides*—Foreign, of all descriptions, are in active request, and prices are well supported. Western and Southern also sell readily at my quotations. Stock is quite light. City Slaughters are neglected, and prices are without improvement. *Receipts*—Have been 3,831 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 3,095 Vera Cruz, ex *Rapid*; 541 West Indies, ex *Sea Lark*; 141 Belize, ex *Honduras*; 54 Curacoa, ex *Eagle*; 2,114 Southern, &c.; 6,221 from neighboring ports. Total coastwise, 8,334. Total foreign and coastwise, 12,165. *Import since 1st inst.*—42,202 foreign and 47,248 coastwise. Total, 89,450. Sales have been 62,300 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 8,200,—(same time last year 384,300, year before, 12,200;)—200 bales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 3,000 Dry Orinoco Kip."

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $25@$26, ₱ ton, usual credit. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week 600 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $22, and some No. 2 at $21, ₱ ton. A lot of Charcoal Blooms was also sold at $63 50, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The week's movement in Sole, Mr. HULL notices thus: "The demand has been good, and sales, though not heavy, are fully equal to the receipts, and as large as could be expected, considering the light stock and poor assortment on hand. Buyers show a willingness to buy to arrive, but few of the Trade care to sell their receipts in advance—which shows the confidence of both buyer and seller in the firmness of the market. Prime Middle and Over Weights and good Damaged are scarce, and the market is nearly cleared of Light Weights, which a few weeks since comprised a large portion of our stock. Prices are about ½c. ₱ lb. higher and steady. Oak Tanned is in active request, without a change in prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 21¾c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 23c.@23½c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, poor, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are quiet at about former rates.

OILS—All descriptions are moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales 1,380 bbls. at $17 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $13 75@$14 for prime, ₱ bbl. Pickled meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c.; Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at about former rates. Lard is freely offered at declining prices. Hence, it is more sought after. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls., here, at 10½c.@11c.; 400 kegs, here, at 12¼c.@12½c.; and 500 tcs. prime, deliverable in the first quarter of 1859, at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, only small lots at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In this market all kinds are inactive, at previous figures. In Philadelphia sales have been reported of 3,500 bushels Clover Seed, at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 87½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Curacoa Goat are plenty, as are also Bolivar Deer; other kinds are in moderate supply. The demand is good for desirable lots. Sales during this week, 118 bales Rio Hache Goat, at 40c.@41c., cash, and 6 months' credit; also, 95 bales Curacoa, and 34 bales Payta Goat, on private terms; with 12,000 lbs. San Juan Deer, and 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz Deer, at private bargain.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 645 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 101 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand for desirable lots is pretty brisk; prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales 475 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 160 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s., and 50 tcs. Flaxseed at 22s. 6d. For London, 400 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d., and 300 bbls. do. at 3s. 3d.; also 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d. For Havana, a schooner from Darien, with Lumber, at $10. The latest charters—according to the *Shipping List*—have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Trieste, Cotton at 1¾c.; a bark from Savannah to Trieste, 1¾c.; a Bremen bark, now at Baltimore, from Charleston to Bremen, lc.; a ship, 593 tons, to St. Catherine's, Coal, $10; a bark from Philadelphia to Rosario, $11; a brig, 288 tons, hence to Curaçao, $1,265; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 75; one from Brunswick, Geo., to Havana, Lumber, $10 50, and back to a port between Savannah and New-York, on private terms; and a brig to Rio Grande and back, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

The entire of our LACE and EMBROIDERY stock Will be sold, for the next 30 days, at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Point Lace Collars from $4 and upwards.
Point Lace Applique Collars from $2 25 and upwards.
Medallion Lace sets at $7, worth $10 50.
Valenciennes Lace sets from $5 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Black Thread Laces at lower prices than ever offered.

EMBROIDERIES.

Over $50,000 worth of FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—all styles, and of the finest quality.

360 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves at $3, worth $15.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4, worth $16.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4 50 worth $18.
500 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $5, worth $20.

A large variety of EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at one half the actual cost.

FRENCH CAMBRIC and MUSLIN COLLARS at $1, worth $1 75.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Have opened their WHOLESALE CARPET ROOM to RETAIL BUYERS,
And by so doing have achieved such a TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
That they will continue to do the same, and sell CARPETS, MATS, DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., Cheaper than they can be found anywhere else in the City

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From 10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers' prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade.
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing POPULAR TRADE.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Between Broome and Grand sts,

REDUCTIONS IN SILKS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS.
In order to close the Balance of our importation,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway.
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.—FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.—C. G. HOOK respectfully informs his friends, former patrons, and the public, that he has bought the stock of merchandise and interest of Mr. W. S. Bond in the above place, and is now offering a splendid stock of very superior goods at prices much below their value.

It is the intention of C. G. H. to continue the business in the above stores, and he will constantly replenish the stock with choice fabrics selected with care, and bought for cash in the best markets, and consists of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS, COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TOWELINGS AND DIAPERS, DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c.

We will introduce several ORIGINAL STYLES this week, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. The style and finish of our garments will be found equal to any in New-York. Ladies who desire to save a few dollars in the purchase of a cloak will please give us a call before purchasing.

W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUSSELINE de Laines, Crossovers, Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes. Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
RICH SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
In all the leading styles for Winter Wear.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
In all the newest styles,
In Heavy Cloths, Caster Cloth and Beavers,
Made and trimmed in a superior manner.
BEAVY CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Ten different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4 and up.
CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Seven different colors, at $4 75, $5 50, $6 and up.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Brown, Tans and Black, at $5, $5 75 and $6 50.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Olive, Brown, Fawn

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE DUMB BELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET—DREAM AT SEA.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—WIZARD SKIFF—MAGIC BARREL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THREE-FINGERED JACK—BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock of that day.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The truth of the announcement made in a brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, published a few days ago, to the effect that a battle had been fought between the Liberals and ZULOAGA's forces, in the City of Mexico, is confirmed. Our correspondence from the city, which will be found on the first page of the TIMES, gives the particulars of the affair. It seems that the place was beseiged by 3,600 Liberals, under Gen. BLANCO, on the 14th of October, and on the following day the attack took place; but notwithstanding ZULOAGA had not more than 1,000 men, BLANCO saw fit to withdraw after several encounters, although not thoroughly defeated. It is believed that he might have taken entire possession of the city had he been so disposed. Our correspondence also gives some interesting particulars relative to Mr. FORSYTH'S movements, and a general view of the present chaotic condition of matters throughout the country.

The fact of a clearance having been refused for the *Alice Parnter*, the vessel in which the Walker "emigrants" were to leave Mobile for Nicaragua, has already been published in the TIMES. We give this morning, in detail, the reasons which have influenced this action. They are substantially as have already been stated. Meanwhile, a dispatch from Mobile states that the greatest excitement exists there on account of the detention. On Friday last, about four hundred of the "emigrants" surrounded the office of the agents who supplied them with tickets, and demanded immediate transportation or the refunding of the passage money. The crowd was at length pacified by assurances from the Deputy-Collector that definite instructions from Washington must soon arrive. It is positively denied by Señor YRISARRI, that he has furnished these men any passports.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 10, and from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 29. The intelligence from the former place is without interest. From the latter, we learn that the Legislative Chambers had been prorogued to the 1st of November, after passing an act appropriating money for schools, and another abolishing the land-grants of ROSAS. From the Argentine there is little of interest. The discovery of gold mines in the Province of Santa Cruz had excited great interest. Gold-seekers were said to be rewarded with an ounce of pure metal per hour. Gen. LOPEZ, according to the Asunçion *Semenario*, has abolished the prohibition upon the exports of grain, sugar, &c.

Porto Rico dates to Nov. 3 have reached us. Some damage had been visited upon the sugar and coffee crops in the vicinity of Mayaguez by the recent heavy rains. The *Boletin Oficial* issues the annual balance sheet, exhibiting the movement of trade. It shows a decided increase in the imports, and falling off in exports, for 1857.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana on Nov. 15, arrived on Saturday evening. Major HELM has entered upon the duties of the Consulate, by annulling the action of Mr. SAVAGE in regard to the *Enterprise*, the *Ardennes*, and the *Nancy*. The health of Havana was good. The price of sugars had slightly advanced. A railroad accident near Begueal had resulted in the loss of one life, and serious injury to several passengers. The great water display was postponed to Nov. 29.

The Overland Mail service is to be still further augmented, by the addition of a weekly mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, by way of San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso. The mail will be carried by the contractors who at present have charge of the route between San Antonio and San Diego. The Postmaster-General has already issued the necessary orders.

The recent attempts at the kidnapping of free colored persons in Kansas have created much excitement. Judge ELMORE has just released a man who was imprisoned as an accomplice of the kidnappers, on the ground that persons of African extraction are incompetent to give testimony.

A dispute has arisen in Utah in relation to the location of the seat of Government. The question having been referred to Governor CUMMING, he decides that the Territorial Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, which was originally selected as the Capital, but afterwards forsaken for Salt Lake City.

A meeting of Israelites was held at Philadelphia last week, to take the Mortara case, at Bologna, into consideration. Mr. ALFRED JONES presided, and a report of the proceedings was ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The entire business part of the town of Norwalk, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $100,000, of which about one-half is insured. The fire caught in a cabinet-shop.

Sir WILLIAM REID, well-known as the author of valuable works on the Laws of Hurricanes and the Theory of Storms, died in London on the 31st October, at the age of 67.

Ex-Governor MEDARY, of Ohio, has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Kansas.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have reindicted CHARLES TURNER, CHARLES MCNEIL, TERRENCE FARLEY, JACOB F. OAKLEY, and others, for conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury in the matter of regulating and curbing Fifty-fourth-street. The same Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court on Saturday, declaring Washington Market, with the adjacent piers and bulkheads, to be a nuisance, detrimental to the health and interests of the City.

The noted PETER DAWSON was arrested late on Saturday evening, on a charge of having stabbed Mr. N. J. POTTS, of Brooklyn. The stabbing occurred at a drinking-saloon in Brooklyn. DAWSON gave bail in $3,000, to answer.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, reached 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs, Hog Products, Naval Stores, and Oils, were depressed. Coffee and Sugars were in fair demand. Freights were quiet,—with 644 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY POLITICS.—In the First Aldermanic District the Republicans have nominated HENRY SMITH, of the First Ward, as their candidate; and, in the Fifth Aldermanic District they have nominated JOHN H. HEADY, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen.—The Tammany Democrats will nominate their candidates for Councilmen this evening.—The Anti-Tammany Democracy, we understand, are making preparations for a monster ratification meeting, to be held at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday evening, to approve of the nomination of STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, for Comptroller, and JAMES LYNCH, for Almshouse Governor. Several eminent speakers have been invited to be present.

The Mexican Protectorate.

The Mexican question will hardly wait for the opening of Congress and the Message of the President before forcing itself to a solution. Every fresh mail from the South brings in fresh evidence that the chaos into which that unhappy country is resolving itself, has nearly touched its final term. Rumors of triumphs won by the Liberal Party in one State are balanced by rumors of reactionary victories in another, and nothing seems stable and absolute in the nation but the incapacity of the popular leaders of whatever creed, and the utter imbecility of the masses of the people. The actual condition of Mexico at this moment condenses and resumes all that is most melancholy and most intolerable in the state of those several nations of Europe, whose external policy or whose internal discord has given such constant and exciting employment to the arms or the diplomacy of the Great Powers during the last decade of cotemporary history. The foreign creditors of the Republic fare as ill at her hands as the bondholders of Spain. Foreigners by blood or faith can only reside within her borders as within the borders of Turkey, under the immediate protection of their own national representatives, and at the risk of constant insult from the lawless soldiery and the fanatical mob. Foreign flags, though they wave from the mastheads of the ships of her allies, command no more respect than if they floated over the waters of the Piræus, while in the domestic administration of the Government, the private rights of Mexican citizens themselves are dealt with as cavalierly as they could be in Naples or in Rome.

After every allowance made for the exaggerations incident to the style of men who unite under the pressure of aggravated annoyances and of continual insecurity, it is impossible to read the correspondence which goes out from this distracted region to all parts of the world, without being convinced that a longer toleration of such a state of affairs by those who have the power to amend it must be alike disgraceful to the age and incompatible with the best interests of the Western World. The doctrine of *laissez faire*, in its application to diplomacy, has been thoroughly exploded by the practice of Christendom during the last half century; and the case of Mexico is to be treated not as a case without precedent in the world's history, but on the principles already adopted in many other instances by the foremost powers of the earth. Plainly put, the matter stands thus: Mexico divides the Atlantic from the Pacific shores of America by a belt of volcanic disorder. Men of every nation and name are involved in the perpetual coil of her revolutions, and exposed to the reiterated outrages of the licentious and devastating hordes by which her territory is overrun. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans, are undistinguished in the common ruin. Upon whom then shall the task devolve of righting all this wrong? The geographical position of the United States exposes us to the heaviest burden and the hottest heat of these troubles. The political power, however, and the traditional policy of the United States, combine to impose upon us the duty of attempting their regulation. No fear of consequences should deter us from doing this duty, to abdicate which is to abdicate our national rank, and to abandon the proud pretensions which for years we have been advancing. The time is come for action—and that no excuse may be left to us for waiving the issue, it has been thrust upon us in a form which the whole world must recognize. Our Minister in Mexico, recalled by our own Government, has been dismissed from the Aztec capital with every circumstance of contumely, and in a manner driven out of the country by the men now in authority. It is possible, perhaps, that these men in their turn may be as summarily ejected by some new pretender, and equally possible that their successor may tender the "assurances of his esteem and respect" to the Government in expiation of the wrong now done to us. But it is imperative that something more solid than assurances should be given to us as a guarantee that in the future we may know what we and other nations have to expect in dealing with the Mexican Republic. And it is imperative that this guarantee should be demanded and obtained by the United States, and not by any other power. The thing will assuredly be done—if not by ourselves, then by Spain, France or England—but it must be done by ourselves, and that speedily. There is no question here of fillibusterism, or annexation, or the "extension of manifest destiny." The matter has assumed a higher aspect, and must be handled in a higher spirit.

The President, as we have already informed our readers on what we esteem good authority, proposes to take up this grave question in his Message, as the leading measure of his immediate foreign policy. It may be that other motives than those of a great and national character have urged him on to this decision; but this is of comparatively secondary importance. He has a national duty to do in the premises, and so that duty be done honorably, efficiently and promptly, we care little what paltry interests may prompt him to the work, what paltry aims may be subserved by it, or what paltry purposes disarranged. Any decisive action on a scale and of a kind appropriate to the importance of the issues involved, will doubtless disturb not only the political, but the commercial atmosphere of this country for a time; but we must accept these incidents of a situation which we have not invited. The patriotic good sense of the country is fully ready, we believe, to be rallied to the support of any measures in relation to Mexico which shall be at once equal to the emergency, and consistent with the character of the American Government.

How we shall organize a Mexican protectorate, and what we are to do with Mexico if thrown upon our hands, are points not now to be discussed. They may never need to be discussed at all. For if anything can enable the Mexican people to protect themselves, and to conciliate order with independence, it will be the enforcement upon them of an irresistible conviction that they cannot be and will not be allowed to riot forever with impunity in a license of anarchy which makes their country the pest and calamity of the New World. If the American flag be planted upon their soil, it will be planted there as the symbol of law and the assurance of peace; and if it be so planted, it will not be withdrawn till in one way or another law shall have been enthroned and peace established from the Caribbean to the Gulf of California.

A New Postal Enterprise.

Postmaster BROWN is said to take great pride in the success of the Overland Mail to California. It not only lessens the dependence of the Government upon the transit privileges across Central America, but opens the way to the extension of the practical importance of all our California mails across the Pacific to the China Seas. Mr. BROWN is said to contemplate a steamer mail from San Francisco to China, and may urge its immediate establishment in the forthcoming annual report to Congress. He sees in this the means of transferring our own correspondence with the Oriental world from the British overland mail to our own. There is no serious obstacle to this, however far-reaching it may seem at first thought. If, as we all hope, our commercial intercourse with China is to be largely and directly increased under the recent treaties, our mails should be as direct, if not at first self-supporting. The purpose of the Department would be also to invite, by such facilities, part of the English mail over our lines. The English correspondence with California now comes to our Pacific steamer mail at Panama. The English correspondence with Australia will soon be diverted, in part to our Panama Road. London letters *vid* New-York and St. Louis, by our new Overland route, can now reach San Francisco almost, if not quite as soon, as by the West India steamers and the Pacific. It is but another step to complete the communication from England, *vid* United States, with China; reversing the present order of things, besides rendering our own correspondence with India and China less dependent.

The enterprise, if recommended at once, may possibly be delayed on the plea of an empty treasury. This would be the less excusable in view of the calculations said to be made by the Department, that not only the new line, but the present Pacific Mail line, may be made self-supporting. The probability is, that after the present contract expires, the latter will have to depend upon the ocean postages.

The Bible in Our Schools.

The exclusion of the Bible from several of our Public Schools by the local authorities, and the systematic attempt that is in progress to elect officers who will exclude it from all the rest, is exciting a good deal of feeling in the public mind. The only parties who make this effort are the Roman Catholics. They have, from the very beginning, opposed our whole system of free education, and have tried every means to break it down. Very many persons who thought it desirable that schools designed for all should offer no practical obstacle to the admission of any, and that the children of all classes and all sects should avail themselves of their advantages, have hitherto been willing to waive the reading of the Bible in the schools if this would ward off the hostility of those who have made it the pretext for keeping their children away. It was felt that it would be much better to have the children of Catholics attend these schools without the Bible, than to have it read to their exclusion. But the result shows that the reading of the Bible is the pretext, and not the real ground, for Roman Catholic hostility to our School System, and even those who were originally willing to waive the point are now satisfied that doing so would be a useless concession to unreasoning and bigoted animosity. They argue that if the concession made to one sect, at so great a sacrifice of the dearest feelings and tenderest associations, have not been productive of the end for which it was made,—if it has not resulted in bringing into the schools that class of children who most need gratuitous education,—then the sacrifice has been made in vain, and there can be no good end served by its continuance. On this ground, if on no other, the views of many conscientious and liberal men have undergone a decided change, and the number of those who desire that the reading of the Bible should form an essential feature in our schools is, therefore, very much larger than it was before experience had demonstrated the failure of the opposite course.

It is important to recollect that there is nothing whatever that can properly be called Sectarian in desiring the general adoption of the Bible in our educational system. All sects of Christians regard the Book with equal veneration, and attribute to it an immense influence for good over man at all periods of life, but more especially in the formation of character among the young. The people of this country, indeed, are apt to think and feel strongly on this point. The association in their minds of all that is good and pure with the Bible, naturally leads them to look to that book as the source whence their children are to be taught goodness and purity. And it would be hard to make them understand why the prejudices of any class should prevent our educational system from enjoying what are esteemed by a vast majority of the people to be the advantages proceeding from familiarity with the Scriptures. This feeling is therefore widely spread among the thinking portion of the community, and all the more widely because of the positive failure of the trial, whenever it has been attempted among us, of successfully diffusing the benefits of a common-school education without the Bible. The only remaining course, therefore, is one which we believe will give all but universal satisfaction, namely—the reintroduction of the Bible into our common schools, without exception. This will leave the Roman Catholics just where they were before, and we are not aware of the existence of any objection to education with the Bible from any other body.

We are quite aware that this question has been treated as a political one—but we cannot see that it has anything whatever to do with politics. It has reference to a subject of far higher importance than party squabbles for this or that office. The morals of a people depend almost entirely on the education which is received in youth, and we cannot conceive that this can be effectual unless based on religion. Such religion need not be sectarian, and there is nothing in the simple reading of the Bible to make it so—members of all sects employ that best of books at home, and can expound it there, after their own particular manner, if they see fit.

It is impossible to look over the lists of nominations for school officers in the several Wards of the City, without noticing that the Democrats have in nearly every case selected Irish Catholics for these positions. This indicates unmistakably a willingness on their part to surrender our schools into the hands of their open and avowed enemies, and can scarcely fail to lead to corresponding and counteracting efforts on the part of their friends. We would by no means concur with those who favor the entire exclusion of members of any one religious denomination from political office;—but there are certainly cogent reasons, found in the open avowal of the leading officers and organs of the Roman Catholics, against placing our Public School system into their hands or under their control.

The Presidential Question.

Senator DOUGLAS made a speech at Chicago on the 17th, in response to the compliment of a serenade. It is exclusively a triumphal hymn—not entering upon the discussion of any principles, nor endeavoring to set forth any platform, but raising a sufficiently loud shout of exultation over the victory which the Democracy of Illinois has achieved in the late election. Yet the Senator is by no means thoughtless of the future. He urges attention now to the duty of forgetting all past dissensions and differences, and consolidating the party upon the national ground of Popular Sovereignty, and with characteristic promptness and sagacity, he hastens to accept the issue which Governor SEWARD'S Rochester speech seemed to offer, as the basis of the forthcoming political campaign. He discards the "fatal heresy" that the States must be all free or all slave, and presents against it the principle that each State and each Territory must be left perfectly free to accept or reject Slavery, as it may see fit, and that the Slave and the Free-States must exist in harmony and union hereafter as they have done hitherto.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of great practical ability, and he shows it conspicuously in the skill with which he avails himself of the mistakes of his enemies. Throughout the last session of Congress, although still a Democrat, he found support for his measures mainly among the Republicans. He was denounced by the Administration and distrusted by the South. The general belief was that upon his return to Illinois he would be thrown mainly upon the Republicans of that State for support in his efforts at a reëlection. The Republicans themselves generally anticipated such a result. The party in that State, however, was committed to Mr. LINCOLN, and the temptation offered by the divisions of the Democracy, and the consequent prospect of success, was too strong to be resisted. They accordingly took ground against DOUGLAS, but were beaten in the fight. They can now see their mistake. If they had not opposed him, he would have been elected, if at all, by Republican votes, and would consequently have been forever discarded by the Democratic party. The Republicans would have been under no further obligations to him, and he would have been left in a state of complete political isolation. Instead of this he was thrown back upon the Democrats, who soon perceived his strength and began to rally to his support;—and the position which he took in the canvass not only makes him the strongest man of his own party, but is likely to draw largely from the rank and file of the Republicans themselves. The Republicans generally concede the blunder made by their leaders,—but it is always easier, after a campaign is lost, to tell how it might have been saved, than to draw up a programme of victory in advance.

Meantime Senator DOUGLAS, and any other man who hopes to be President in 1860, will do well to talk and think as little of it as possible. If he begins to scheme and intrigue for such an issue, he will be quite certain to cheat himself out of it. The country is not anxious to plunge prematurely into the heat and excitement of that great contest. It prefers peace and quiet for a season. We shall hear enough of platforms and of commitments, of dangers to freedom and dangers to the Union, when the strife draws near. Until then our public men will do well to content themselves with doing their duty, upon whatever practical questions demand their action, and postponing the discussion of great principles and abstract theories to a more convenient season.

The Mortara Case.

We understand that our Jewish fellow-citizens will shortly hold a mass meeting in one of our large public halls, to denounce the unjustifiable abduction of MORTARA'S child by the Roman inquisition. The Israelitish communities of France, Holland and England have already considered the subject, and a meeting of the Jews of Philadelphia has recently been held to take action in the same matter.

We notice these movements without surprise, and certainly without regret. The peculiar circumstances of the history of this remarkable people have had the natural effect of making them clannish. Through good and evil report, they cling with remarkable and praiseworthy tenacity to each other, and the blow that strikes an Israelite in Turkey is felt and remembered by the Jew in Australia. Distance does not diminish, nor difference of station influence, the unity of sentiment with which, as a rule, this scattered people adhere the one to the other. There is, therefore, nothing to wonder at in the fact that the grief of the poor despised Jew in Rome should reflect its sorrow in the mansion of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, in London, and cast a gloom upon the hearths alike of the wealthiest and the poorest Hebrew in America. Indeed, the wrong which has been perpetrated in Rome has probably excited more resentment among the Israelites in the United States than in any other part of the world; since it is here that, as the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL so eloquently declared in his sermon on Thanksgiving day, more thorough freedom of opinion is enjoyed than in any other empire, kingdom or republic on the earth. The contrast, therefore, which must present itself to the mind of the American Jew, between his happy position in this land of freedom and the painful situation of MORTARA under the despicable tyranny of which he is the victim, can scarcely fail to make his grievance more vividly felt by the Jews in this country than elsewhere.

It may be asked, however, what good public meetings in the United States can effect towards correcting the gross abuse which has been perpetrated in Rome? We think that a great deal of good may spring from such a demonstration. There is more in the MORTARA case than could be found in a strictly sectarian matter. It is a question affecting public and private right. It is more than a Papal outrage on a subject of the Pope. The Potentate who can affect to see in an illicit baptism, unsanctioned by authorized sponsors, a right to forcibly remove a Jewish child from his parents, and to persist in the involuntary separation, may also seek to establish, on the basis of this supposed right, a precedent whose action may extend to Protestant Christians or Mohammedans residing permanently or temporarily in the Papal dominions. Such a pretension is an outrage on Christian civilization, and we do not see why the Pope, or any other Potentate, should be regarded as exempt from the ordinary influences of public opinion, temperately but firmly expressed, against an act for which there is neither precedent nor palliation outside of the limits of barbaric despotism. A general expression, therefore, of such public feeling may very reasonably be expected to have its own direct share of influence on PIUS and his advisers, besides encouraging the various civilized governments of the world to protest energetically and firmly against the arrogant and high-handed action of the Inquisition. In very truth, this is scarcely the age in which Inquisitions can expect to exist at all, unless they see fit to remain extremely quiet, and resolve to leave private right and public justice without aggression.

At the Philadelphia meeting, held on the 18th inst., it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the President, soliciting him to instruct our Minister at Rome to protest against the action of the Inquisition in the Mortara case. We shall be glad to see the President accede to this request. We are prepared to learn that a joint protest has been made by France and England, and that Prussia and Sardinia—if no other of the European Powers—have also appealed to the justice and good sense of the Pontiff in this affair. A protest from our Government would add very great weight to those which may be presented from the European Courts; and PIUS is not, by any means, so firmly seated in Rome as to be able to defy the protests of so large a portion of the civilized world. We therefore think that meetings throughout the United States should be held by our Jewish citizens, and, indeed, we do not see why Christians might not, with all propriety, be invited to take part in them. The case actually in question presents religious features which most closely affect the Jews; but it also comprises a very important matter of public right, which bears upon all civilized men without regard to creed or denomination.

Freaks of Justice.

Gov. KING has just pardoned a man named JACKSON, who was sentenced, in March, 1857, to the State Prison for *ten* years, for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. This pardon comes just in time to assure the four hell-hounds who were guilty of a similar outrage last week, of the clemency that probably awaits them, if by some unaccountable accident they should happen to be convicted.

A brute named COMINS was brought before Justice FEEKS, on Friday, charged with having most barbarously beaten his child, a little girl *four years* old. The report states that "her body was cut and bruised from head to foot—and it was necessary to cup her in twelve places on the head to relieve her from pain." The Justice *discharged* him on receiving his promise to give up the child to a friend. If it was necessary to let this man go unpunished, in order to get the child from his custody, we have nothing to say against it. But it is certainly to be regretted that cruelty so unnatural and so shocking should not meet its just reward.

But Judge RUSSELL, as usual, comes in to cap the climax of these monstrous inversions of justice. A woman named SARAH JOHNSON, was lately brought before him on charge of stealing goods from a leading dry-goods establishment on Broadway. She proved to be the reputed wife of a notorious thimble-rigger, and had once before been convicted of a similar offence. Judge RUSSELL'S organ thus gives the result:

"Yesterday she was again brought before Judge RUSSELL, and *her guilt being established without a doubt*, Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method was to suspend judgment, and *order her to leave the State immediately*, and if again found in the State to be arrested and sent to State Prison."

As her guilt was "established beyond a doubt," Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method was to let her go free! If there had been any doubt on the subject probably he would have sent her to the Penitentiary—perhaps to the State Prison for life, or for forty years. But as she was absolutely and clearly guilty, and a notorious offender besides, having been convicted of a similar offence only a few months ago, the Judge orders her to leave the State! What a luxury it is to have such a Judge upon the bench! We venture to repeat the suggestion we made a few days since, that the Legislature pass a special act continuing him in office for life. It is really fearful to contemplate the possibility of losing him.

THE OPERA WAR.—The great opera campaign seems to be drawing to a close. Each party fires a shot in our columns this morning, but the diminished noise of the discharge indicates a mutual retreat. Neither party has probably inflicted any serious damage upon the other. Our lively French neighbor will probably be a little more cautious hereafter as to the quality of the gossip it transfers to its columns, and we wish the manager of the opera could learn to be a little less coarse in the epithets his temper leads him to apply to other people. The public, with its customary indifference to strict justice or good taste, has been greatly amused and edified by the wrangle—and has looked on eagerly, as it would at a prize-fight or a dog-fight, or any similarly attractive amusement.

Amusements.

MUSICAL.—The past week was one of unusual activity in musical matters. At the Academy of Music we had four performances, each attended with the usual throng. The *matinée* on Thursday was a success, considering the day and the classes that are usually attracted to the Fourteenth-street house. For comfort, it was not desirable to have a larger attendance. It was a nice entertainment, and satisfied every one.

On Saturday Mr. ULLMAN inaugurated Italian Opera in Brooklyn, thus taking possession of the musical interests of our neighboring city, and accomplishing nine points of the law. The "experiment" was neatly performed. A stage with a curtain and a useful set scene imparted a certain dramatic air to the straight-laced tendencies of the Athenæum Hall. Nothing more could be effected within such narrow limits. The selections were given with decided effect, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. All the leading artists of the Academy assisted—PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES, TAMARA, &c., &c. Mr. ULLMAN appears to have been satisfied with the result, for he announces another performance on Thursday, when the whole of ROSSINI'S delightful "Barbiere" will be given.

The usual opera nights at the Academy undergo a slight change this week. In consequence of the impossibility of having a final rehearsal of MOZART'S "Nozze de Figaro" on Saturday, the production of the work is postponed until to-morrow Tuesday. There will be no performance to-night. MOZART'S celebrated work will introduce Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in another of her best *rôles*. It is not easy to imagine a more *piquante* character than that of *Susannah*, and the thousands who believe in the *petite prima donna's* fascination—and it is a fact in view of which judicious criticism must pause—will find that the *rôle* compares favorably with the kindrid one of *Zerlina*. Mr. FORMES is the *Figaro*. The opera will be played twice only, on Tuesday and on Wednesday. Mr. ULLMAN'S season will terminate early next week. It has not only been the most prosperous on record, but the most energetic.

Of the highest kind of music we have also had our share. On Thursday, at the Cooper Institute, the Mendelssohn Union gave its first performance of the season. The oratorio of St. Paul was selected for the occasion. It has not been our good fortune to hear sacred music given with better effect. The performance was grand, and reflected credit on the members of the society, and on its capable conductor, Mr. MORGAN. MENDELSSOHN'S work is an achievement in this particular style of composition. In St. Paul he attains a grandeur of passionate utterance which has not been reached by HANDEL himself; combining with this essential all the resources of elegant melody and profound science of combination. Where given with such admirable precision as was expended upon it by the Mendelssohn Union, we know of no work so absolutely enjoyable. The instrumental partition was interpreted by an excellent orchestra—too much of a novelty at these concerts. All MENDELSSOHN'S best works demand an orchestra. The soloists were Miss HAWLEY, Madame LIMMERMAN, Mr. ADAMS, and Dr. GUILMETTE. Mr. ADAMS is an excellent tenor from the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, thoroughly experienced in oratorio singing. The other artists are well known, and were heard to advantage. The choruses were rendered with refreshing promptness and delicacy. There can be no reason why a performance so thoroughly admirable should not be repeated.

There is scarcely an event in our musical season which is more interesting than the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society. After a steady and substantial growth of sixteen years this prosperous Society now displays the hearty proportions which bespeak longevity. The seventeenth season commenced on Saturday night, when the sixty-fifth concert was given at Niblo's Garden, to the usual overflowing attendance. A more judicious programme might have been selected for the occasion, or one at least with a distinctive feature in the chief instrumental work. Mr. GADE'S symphony, (No. 3, in D minor,) with piano obligato, is a study of a somewhat uninteresting character. It exhibits how skillfully a great composer may write *down* to the piano level; how ingeniously he may subdue the egotism of that instrument, and make it suggestive in the broad dialogue of an orchestra. Plenty of other men have essayed the task undertaken by Mr. GADE, and invariably with poor success. He has not been more fortunate. The pertinacity of the piano is, in his work, as impertinent as it has ever been. It disputes the musical point with stubborn persistence, and never leaves off chattering until it has gained it. Mr. GADE'S symphony is little more than a contest of this sort. The second movement, perhaps the most delicious section of the work, it is a short, well-defined, melodious andante, damaged only by the piano, which incessantly breaks in upon the fine full swell of the *sostenuto*; a good *scherzo*, and a magnificent finale in which the composer handles two themes with immense vigor, concludes the work. The general impression is unsatisfactory; too much Chickering and too little Symphony. The piano part was carefully rendered by Mr. H. C. TIMM. The second instrumental piece was SPOHR'S Concert Quartette, (opero 131,) a fine production of one of the most gifted pens that ever wrote for stringed instruments. Much of its beauty was lost. Quartettes are only enjoyable in a room of parlor dimensions; the circumstance of a slight orchestral accompaniment does not adapt them for entensive entertainments like Philharmonic concerts. Against two features decidedly heavy was opposed ROSSINI'S overture to the "Seige of Corinth," one of the best written works of that glorious master of instrumental effect. It came like a burst of sunshine on a cloudy day, and completely rejuvenated a fagged-out audience. Mr. BERGMANN, the best conductor of classic music in the country, presided over the orchestra. Miss HAYES ANDEM and Mr. MAYER were the vocalists. Mr. SCHARFENBERG performed a solo on the cornet. It was the sweet morsel of the evening. The next concert takes place on the 8th of January, when a grand selection of orchestral pieces will be performed: BEETHOVEN'S 7th Symphony; SCHUBERT'S overture "Fier-à-Bras," and WEBER'S overture, "Ruler of the Spirits."

MASON and THOMAS commence their classical matinées on Tuesday of the present week at Dodsworth's Hall. The programme contains a Quartette by SCHUMANN; Sonata, (piano and violincello,) by BEETHOVEN; Chaconne by BACH; Trio by SCHUBERT. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the young Portuguese pianist, is regarded as one of the greatest prodigies of the day. Hence he has found his way naturally to America. To-morrow evening, at DODSWORTH'S, he makes his *début*, playing THALBERG'S "Somnambula," Fantasia; a Polonaise by CHOPIN; a couple of descriptive pieces by TAUER, and a Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl," by himself. Here is verge enough for prodigious effort. Signora CAIROTI and Mr. PERKINS asist.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. WALLACK produced a novelty on Thursday evening called "Blue and Cherry," written by Mr. O. S. LELAND. The piece shows its French origin in the levity with which matrimonial infidelity is made the subject of humorous bewilderments. The plot is slight, but it is manipulated with infinite skill, and gains strength from situations. The dialogue, without being brilliant, is quick and to the point. Four excellent parts are allotted to Mrs. HEIR, Miss GANNON, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. DYOTT. So well do these artists act, that there is not a breath of dullness in the piece. A very decided success was achieved. "Blue and Cherry," and "Golag to the Bad" will be played to-night.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, a distinguished tragedian of the English stage, now on a visit to this country, will make his *début* to-night, at the Broadway Theatre, as *Hamlet*. Mr. SULLIVAN'S qualifications have been indorsed by the leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain.

The "wonderful" RAVELS once more resume their old entertainments at Niblo's Garden. The troupe includes FRANCOIS, GABRIEL, the charming *danseuse*, YRCA MATTHIAS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. Pieces to-night, "Rose and Papillon," Tight Rope excercises and "M. Deschalumeau."

At LAURA KEENE'S, "Our American Cousin" is still the popular favorite. A change of bill is unnecessary.

At the National Theatre three pieces, "Der Freischutz," "Obi," and the "Deserters Progress" will be played. At the Bowery, the famous "Uncle Tom" will once more relate his woes with Miss HOWARD, the original *Eva*, and her parents in the other characters. The "Wizard Skiff," and a pantomime will also be given. At the Museum, Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is announced for the last week. At the Palace Gardens Mr. KEMP takes his benefit, and a new clown will make his bow.

For minstrelsy of the first class, the public will do well to remember WOOD'S, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and CAMPBELL'S, No. 444 Broadway.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th, and Havana 15th inst., at 8 P. M., having reached that port on the evening of the 14th, arrived here on Saturday evening.

Havana is perfectly healthy and weather delightful.

Major HELM, the United States Consul-General, had cleared the bark *Ardennes*, for Charleston, for a new register, and thence to proceed on her legal voyage to the coast of Africa. Also, the schooner *Enterprise* to Jacksonville, (Fla.,) for a new register, having been sold to other American owners. The brig *Nancy* would be sent to New-Orleans in like manner when released by the Spanish Courts.

The Spanish steamer *Pajarodel Oceano*, arrived at Havana on the 11th, reports heavy weather to the eastward from the 15th to 26th October. Vessels of all nations were arriving at St. Thomas in various conditions of damage. The American ship *Messenger*, TAOTT, for St. Catherines, (Brazil,) with coal for the Paraguay Expedition, put into St. Thomas with loss of main and mizzen masts. The brig *Mary Jewett* was lost at Portau Platt, St. Domingo. The brig *Industry*, Capt. ROBINSON, from Turks Island for New-York, with salt, foundered at sea on the 21st October. (Could not learn the particulars in regard to officers and crew.)

The American ship *D. B. Shepard* would be repaired at Havana. The cotton is much damaged.

Stock of Sugars at Havana 60,000 boxes; at Matanzas, 5,000—prices slightely improved. Exchanges—London, 14⅛ prem.; New-York, 3½ do.; New-Orleans, 5⅛ to 6 do.; U. S. Gold coins, 4⅛ premium. Freights no better. Market overstocked with produce of the United States, viz. Fish, Onions, Potatoes.

A train of cars on Nov. 13, ran off the track of the railroad near Bejucal, killing DON FRANCISCO SEGUNDO, a native of Spain, and injuring several others.

On Nov. 10, D. FRANCISCO GONZALEZ CORRAL, late President of the Royal Audience of Porto Rico, was installed in the same office for Cuba.

The Vento-Water Celebration has been postponed to Nov. 29, the birth-day of the Prince of Asturias.

Porto Rico.

Our files of the *Boletin Mercantel*, of Porto Rico, extend to Nov. 3. From these we derive the following particulars.

Don MANUEL DE LARA, of Cardenas, was, on Oct. 29, inducted into the office of Regent of the Royal Audiencia.

On the 31st of October, the war-steamer *Bacon* left Porto Rico with a scientific commission on board, sent to survey the islands of Mona and Monito, in order to ascertain the quantity of guano they contain, and to test its quality.

From Mayaguez we learn that the recent rain storms had done serious damage to the coffee and sugar crops of that neighborhood.

The number of vessels which entered the harbor of Porto Rico, during the month of October was 56, of which 34 were Spanish, 8 English, 4 French, 7 American, 1 Dutch, 1 Dominican, 1 Venezuelan. During the same period there departed 55, viz: 38 Spanish, 3 English, 7 French, 8 American, 1 Dominican.

The Importations of the entire Island for the year 1857, amounted in the gross to.....$7,999,005 85
From this sum should be deducted
Specie to the amount of.....1,192,274 25
Leaving a beneficial sum of.....$6,806,731 60
The Exports for the same term were.....$4,429,349 77
The Importations exceed those of 1856.....$1,427,845 22
The Exports less than those of 1856.....942,454 13
Excess of 1857 over 1856.....$485,392 09

The arrivals of vessels in 1857 were 1,454

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WALKER EMIGRANTS.

The Expedition Stopped—Great Excitement In Mobile.

The Grounds on which a Clearance is Refused.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 19.

Great excitement exists here in consequence of the detention of the Walker Nicaragua emigrants. Four hundred of them surrounded the office of JULIUS HAAS to-day, demanding immediate transportation or their passage money refunded. Mr. SMITH, the Deputy Collector, interposed, and stated he was confident instructions of a definite character would be received from Washington by to-morrow. Upon this assurance the crowd became somewhat pacified, and consented to wait a little longer.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A dispatch has been received here stating that the Nicaragua emigrants at Mobile have demanded of the agent who supplied them with tickets a full compliance with the agreement upon which they were issued, should he not do so, violence was apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

It appears that Messrs. J. HESSE & Co., of Mobile, made application to the Collector of that port for a clearance of the bark *Alice Painter*, with provisions and passengers for Greytown. The cargo consisted of flour, pork, beef, sugar, &c., and agricultural and mechanical implements, with a few articles of household goods. Between three and four hundred men, calling themselves emigrants, were ready to embark, with a view, it was stated, of becoming resident citizens of Nicaragua. The Collector learned from a quarter not liable to be misunderstood, that the persons who proposed to emigrate by the vessel were furnished with passports from Señor YRISARRI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister of Nicaragua.

The notice of the clearance of the vessel was given by General WALKER. From what can be gathered upon the subject, the Treasury Department has no doubt that the persons who have set on foot the present enterprise, whatever it may be, are in part, if not entirely, the same, as those who were concerned in the equipment, loading and clearance of the *Fashion* in the year 1857 (November) at the port of Mobile.

What subsequently transpired was wholly inconsistent with the truth of the representations at that time made to the Collector. As arms and ammunitions in large supplies were landed with the cargo in Nicaragua, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the *Fashion*; and it also appears that false papers, in relation to the character of the cargo were produced, to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage. These facts carry with them the irresistible conclusion, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive proofs at the Custom-house; and, second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition, set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The persons who were active in promoting shipment, loading and clearance of the *Fashion*, are prominent in superintending the equipment, leading and clearance of the *Alice Painter*. The pretences which were made use of to influence the clearance of the one, are the same as those now presented to obtain a clearance for the other.

It is a significant fact there has appeared in the newspapers a circular letter, and identical in its language with those of General WALKER. Both of them invite emigrants to come to Mobile. They speak of associations having been formed in this country to colonize a foreign State, without any concurrence or sanction of the authorities of the State, or any communication with them. When it is known under what auspices these associations have been formed, their design appears more conspicuous.

The Secretary of State, it appears, inquired of Señor YRISARRI whether he had given passports to the emigrants, and found the fact to be otherwise than believed by the Collector of the Port of Mobile. None such have been issued under his authority, or within his information. If passports have been shown to the Collector, the fact furnishes another circumstance to make him distrust the good faith of the applicants. In fact, it should be conclusive on his action, as without proper passports it is admitted that these persons could not go to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants. If these persons were presented with written passports from the Nicaraguan Minister, it would present an entirely different case, and one in which the Collector would be justified in granting a clearance.

For these reasons, fully set forth in the reply to the Collector's letter, he is directed to withhold the clearance applied for.

It is not intended by the instructions to interfere with any lawful trade between Mobile and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other foreign port, or to prevent peaceful emigrants from proceeding in good faith to settle in Nicaragua, or any other foreign country. And should any such case occur, free from the circumstance surrounding this one, clearances will be granted to such vessels.

These illegal expeditions have already embarrassed the powers of the Government of the United States. They violate the laws of nations and the acts of Congress, and tarnish the national character. Nicaragua is entitled to repose in the confident belief that we shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States, shall maintain relations of peace and amity with her Government and people.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRIG ANDREW RING ASHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The brig *Andrew Ring*, Captain HASKELL, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, went ashore on the morning of the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, during a thick snow-storm, on a ledge near the foot of "Agen" Beach, and has bilged. It is supposed she will prove a total loss. The *Andrew Ring* is 199 tons burden, was built in Lubee, Me., in 1841, and is owned in New-York.

THE SHIP D. G. FLEMING AND THE BARK CRIMEA IN DISTRESS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The ship *D. G. Fleming*, of and from this port, on the 18th inst., for Liverpool, put back yesterday afternoon with loss of mizzen-mast, main top-sail and top-gallant yards.

The bark *Crimea*, of this port, hence on the 18th for Penarth, has put into Digby, N. S., water-logged.

THE SCHOONER J. MERCER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The schooner *J. Mercer*, that came ashore on Squan Beach on the 6th inst., loaded with coal, was got off this morning, and is now bound for New-York.

Nomination of a Successor to J. Glancy Jones.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 20.

JOEL R. WARNER has been nominated by the Lecompton Democrats for Congress, to supply the J. Glancy Jones vacancy. The resolutions of a former convention were reaffirmed, and a resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas under a new constitution was lost. Gen. WM. H. KEIM is the volunteer candidate of the Opposition. The election takes place on the 30th inst.

Death of the Hon. William Schley.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, formerly Governor of this State, and afterwards one of the Representatives in Congress, died here to-day, at the advanced age of 72 years. He was a native of Maryland, an able lawyer and a good citizen.

Death of a Prominent Railroad Man.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. JOHN SMITH, of this place, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont, and more recent ly Trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and an old, active, influential and enterprising citizen, died here suddenly this morning, at the age of 68 years.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* sailed hence this morning for Norfolk.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

California News by the Tehuantepec Route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Quaker* is below, with California dates to the 5th inst., received *via* the Tehuantepec route. The mails crossed the Isthmus in forty hours.

The Washington *Star* says: "The State Department has replied to the inquiry of the Collector of the port of Mobile, as to whether he shall grant a clearance to the vessel which proposes to sail from that port with emigrants for Nicaragua; but the tenor of the answer has not been made public here. It is certain, however, that the Federal officers in Mobile are instructed to use every exertion to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Overland Mail to the Pacific Coast—The Postmaster-General's Report—Important Suggestions—Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—The Kansas Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, has formally declined to take the editorial charge of the *Union* newspaper.

A letter from Senator DOUGLAS announces that he will not be here until the 15th of December.

Gov. BROWN, the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of affording the public additional overland mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has issued the order for a weekly overland mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso. This mail will be carried by the enterprising contractors who for a year and a half have operated the overland line between San Antonio and San Diego, never in a single instance failing to satisfy the utmost demands of the Department.

Their agent, under the new arrangement, will take the mail once a week from New-Orleans, proceeding thence to Berwick's Bay by railroad, thence to Galveston by steamer, by rail again from that port to Columbus, Texas, and thence by express to San Antonio. From this point the mail goes by the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio mail line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis overland line, for conveyance to San Francisco.

By this arrangement, if the Memphis Company make their schedule time west of El Paso, New Orleans dates will reach San Francisco always in 24 or 25 days, and the news from the Pacific by telegraph from New-Orleans, will anticipate any other overland communication. There is little doubt that within a year from this time when we shall have a continuous line of railroad from the Northern States to Columbus, Texas, the mails, carried over the San Antonio route, will be delivered in San Francisco in *twenty-five days from* NEW-YORK. The San Antonio route is, unquestionably, the shortest of any, passes much of the distance through a fine and partially-settled country, and is free from obstructions at any and all seasons. The Postmaster-General wisely foresees its future advantages, and appreciates its present superiority. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The reports of the several members of the President's Cabinet will be completed earlier this year than usual. Two of them are now ready for the printer. That from the Postmaster-General will be unusually interesting, in view of the triumphant success of his several great postal enterprises. Gov. BROWN had no sooner completed his extensive and substantial arrangements for the best possible steam communication with all Europe—thus connecting, by several great lines, the two shores of the Atlantic Ocean—than he turned his eye to a union of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a great overland mail across the continent. Nothing daunted by the magnitude of the undertaking, he entered upon it with energy, and the result is known to the country. A letter from London will now reach San Francisco, *via* New-York and St. Louis, in exactly *thirty-six days*.

But will Governor BROWN stop here and rest upon his laurels? He is not the man to stop half way or leave his work unfinished. I then draw the fair conclusion from the established premises that the report of Postmaster-General BROWN will urge upon Congress the necessity for a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and some of the ports of China. Such a line of steamers is not only called for to complete the great mail line now almost belting the globe, but it would be a great stroke of national policy. It would at once attract the entire European mails for the East, all of which would pass over this line, and by the amount of postage received would not only pay the expenses of the Pacific steamers, but would relieve the treasury from the burthen of supporting the Atlantic lines. The country will look anxiously for Governor BROWN's report.

Charges of a very grave character have been preferred against the Hon. THOS. J. HENLEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and President BUCHANAN has determined on his removal. Mr. NUGENT, the United States Commissioner to the Fraser River country, and Editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, will be Mr. HENLEY's successor.

The Navy Department has awarded to THOMAS DONAHUE, of San Francisco, the contract for the boilers and machinery for the side-wheel steamer constructing at the Mare Island (California) Navy-Yard. This steamer is to have over-hung iron paddle-wheels, and be of light draught, for service in the more shallow Chinese waters. DONAHUE's bid was $73,000. The engines are to be two oscillators, of about two hundred and fifty-horse power.

A good deal of interest is manifested among politicians here with reference to the probable course of the *States* newspaper, under the joint auspices of Major HEISS and ROGER A. PRYOR, when it shall have been consolidated with the Richmond *South*. The Major denies that the *States* is or has been a Douglas organ. It has defended and sustained Mr. DOUGLAS on a particular and vital issue, and in the future will sustain or oppose him, or any other man, as the true interests of the Democracy seem to require. The *States* continues to enjoy the prosperity which its bold independence commanded from the start.

Although the Governorship of Kansas was not formally tendered to SAM MEDARY, when here last week, the question whether he would accept it, if offered, was presented for his consideration. Since his return he has signified his willingness to serve, and the place will probably be offered him. I understand that his hesitation on the subject was in consequence of the fact that he could not be permitted to designate his successor as Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

A gentleman of this city has received from a friend in Europe a copy of a curious document, now in circulation in the English and French languages, on the Exchanges of London and Paris. He sends it as an example of the straits to which American Ministers abroad are reduced by their meagre salary in order to make both ends meet. The individual to whom these Ministers have sold their names and the weight of their official reputations (*for a consideration*) is a speculator by the name of HALLETT, who is now (or was until recently) in Europe, trying to sell the patent of a diving-bell.

It is scarcely necessary to make any comment on these circulars, for they speak but too plainly for themselves. One cannot help reflecting, however, how much more respectable it would be for the Government to pay its diplomatic agents abroad an adequate salary, and thus save them from the necessity of selling their names as decoy-ducks for doubtful stock-jobbing operations. It is a common thing in France, when a company is organizing any scheme by which they hope to throw a lot of new stock into the hands of the public, without regard to its possible future value, to obtain for their enterprise the name of some broken-down Baron or Count, in order to give an air of respectability, or rather of stability, to the scheme—a service for which the titled man is paid largely; but there is no instance on record where these dealers in fancy stocks have been able to reach a first-class Minister in the actual fulfillment of his functions. It is true that the ROTHSCHILDS at London, Paris and Vienna, DE MORNY and the PEREIRES at Paris, allow their names to be used at the head of a list for the organization of railway companies; but then their names are not simply lent—they are active, working men of the Board, and concur in the realization of the project by the influence of their labor and their money. The case is widely different in another point of view. While the ROTHSCHILDS, the DE MORNYS and the PEREIRES are intelligent financiers and useful working men, the "decoy" of the doubtful speculations is a mere cipher in the scale of intelligence, whose interference in the affairs of the company for which he stands sponsor would do more harm than good. This is well understood in financial circles in Europe, and it is exactly this fact which gives to our Ministers in the present instance a position of which our Government ought to be heartily ashamed.

For ordinary "decoys," the getters-up of fancy stock pay from three to six thousand dollars a year—less for a Baron and more for a Count or Duke, and still more if the said Baron, Count or Duke bears a sonorous or illustrious name. But a full Minister or an ex-President should be paid more even than one of these, and thus we see that Mr. HALLETT, recognizing this fact, has reserved a good round profit for himself, out of which to reward his distinguished "men of straw." I leave you to judge what must have been the commentaries of the politicians and financiers of London and Paris when they saw these circulars.

You will learn another fact from these extraordinary documents—the speedy return to the United States of Messrs. DALLAS and MASON. This will be welcome news to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, after trying all other means to effect this result, will not be a little puzzled to know how Mr. HALLETT has succeeded in that in which he himself so signally failed. There is great need at the White House for such a talent as that of Mr. HALLETT, and he would do well perhaps to change the field of his operations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music was opened for Divine service, for the first time, last evening. In spite of the disagreeable weather the large building was quite full, and many were unable to find seats. On a temporary platform over the orchestra sat the Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, ADAMS, DE WITT and other clergymen. The exercises were conducted according to Presbyterian forms, the singing was by the congregation, and the preaching by the Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER. His text was from Revelation xxii., 17—"*And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.*" He endeavored to enforce the great truth that all who would earnestly and steadfastly seek salvation should be saved, and with a variety of argument and copious illustration supported the proposition. A collection for the rent of the building and other incidental expenses was taken up, the Doxology was sung, a benediction pronounced, and the audience separated. Notice was given that the Academy would be open for Divine service every Sabbath evening during the Winter, the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS will preach there next Sunday evening, and other City clergymen on succeeding Sabbaths.

A BLIND WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mr ANGENNIE HEIS, a blind, aged lady, was, on Saturday, burned to death at her residence in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. She occupied a room in the upper part of the house, and, when discovered, was burned to a crisp. There was no one in the house at the time. It is presumed that her clothes caught fire from the stove. The floor was in a blaze when she was discovered, but a few pails of water served to extinguish the flames. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

THE QUARANTINE MILITARY.—To-day, Companies A, B, F and G, of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, which have been doing guard duty at Staten Island, are to be relieved by Companies C, D, E and H, of the same Regiment. The latter will proceed to the Island by an early forenoon boat. The returning Companies will be received at the Battery by a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel ZOOK.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—The day-boats *Armenia* and *Metamora*, for Albany, made their last trips on Thursday, and others will soon be hauled off. The low tides seriously interfere with their movements at Albany. The *Isaac Newton*, on her last trip down, grounded opposite Saugerties, and was obliged to wait for the tide to float her away. Other boats have met with similar difficulties.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.—The examination in the case of the parties arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the counterfeits upon the National Bank of Austria, was adjourned over from Saturday until this morning. The prisoners have employed a formidable retinue of counsel, and the case promises to be one of length and interest. It is expected that further arrests will be made.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered an able discourse to a crowded congregation, last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, upon the right of the Bible in our Public Schools. His leading object was to show the importance to the young of such instruction as the Bible gives. We have a full report of this discourse, for which, however, in consequence of the pressure of news, we find it impossible to make room this morning. We shall publish it at length in the TIMES of to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF POWDER.—The Harbor Police, on Saturday afternoon, made a seizure of 45 kegs of powder, which they found in a small boat off the Battery. The powder belonged to the Hazard Powder Company, whose office is at No. 89 Wall-street. Several hours after the seizure an order was presented bearing the signature of "Alderman CLANCY, Acting Mayor," commanding the delivery of the powder over to its owners, which order was forthwith complied with.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL REPORT.—Between the 12th and the 13th inst there were admitted to the New-York Hospital 27 surgical and 13 medical cases. During the same period 34 were discharged as cured, and 6 died—leaving a balance in the Hospital on the 19th of 213, precisely the same number as it contained on the 12th. Of these, 167 were males and 26 were females.

A DIFFERENT PERSON.—We have been requested to state that the "E. L. SNOW," whose arrest in Philadelphia in connection with some swindling transactions, was mentioned in our columns Saturday, is a very different person from the Col. "E. L. SNOW" who has given his name to sundry temperance societies in this City. We make the statement for the benefit of Colonel S. with those at a distance who may not know him well enough to understand its truth without such an explanation.

Dr. R. THOMAIN, who graduated with distinguished university honors in Germany, has recently arrived in this City, where he intends to practice the medical profession. Dr. THOMAIN is an accomplished physician and surgeon, and, though still a young man, brings the highest testimonials to his capacity. His office is No. 91 Walker-street.

Police Reports.

BILLY MULLIGAN AND THE BENICIA BOY'S BOTTLE-HOLDER.—In the renowned "Court Circle," the late prize-fight between Morrissey and the Benicia Boy has not yet become a thread-bare topic of discussion. A large crowd of "sports" were gathered, on Saturday night, at the Dexter House in Broome-street, their present headquarters. As it was rainy, they determined to make a night of it. About five o'clock in the morning—the effect of the frequent potations began by this time to show itself—Billy Mulligan and Jim Hughes, the latter the bottle-holder of the Benicia Boy in the late fight, began to talk pretty loudly to one another, and to call each other by very savage names, the loud talk and the savage words being the result of an animated conversation regarding the respective merits of Morrissey and Heenan.

"I dare you to fight me!" said Mulligan.

"I dare you to fight *me!*" reiterated Hughes.

Mulligan, in giving utterance to the challenge, drew his revolver and took a stand in the centre of the room. Hughes, in manifestation of his acceptance, took a counter stand, holding a mammoth dirk in his hand. At this juncture, a few present, having an instinctive horror at the sight of deadly weapons, deemed it prudent to get out of the way, and accordingly they made a hurried exit into the street. The majority were differently impressed with the scene, and did their utmost to urge the promised fight to a speedy issue. The customary inciting expletives used on such occasions—not necessary to be reported—were vehemently uttered. Meantime, some of the frightened ones hurried to the Police head-quarters, fortunately in the immediate neighborhood, and had a posse of men dispatched to the place. The Police came and prevented the enactment of the famous feline fable by Hughes and Mulligan—at least for the time being. It was afterwards stated that a genuine fight was agreed upon between the contesting parties.

THE KING OF THE FOURTH WARD IN TROUBLE.—Peter Dawson, who bears the honored titulary designation of King of the Fourth Ward, has got himself into trouble again. His confinement on Blackwell's Island, seemingly, has not quelled his rebellious spirit. The present difficulty of Pete has grown out of his making a free and dangerous use of his dirk-knife upon the person of a Mr. N. J. Potts, of Brooklyn. It appears that Dawson and Potts met in a drinking saloon in the "City of Churches," and Potts made a disrespectful allusion—at least so Dawson construed the reference—to his recent confinement on Blackwell's Island. The blood of Dawson was up to boiling heat in an instant, and he stabbed the inconsiderate Potts and then fled. This happened several days ago. As Dawson could not be found, the belief was that he had turned his back upon the City, and that he was ruralizing in some obscure country village. Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, happened to discover him, however, at a late hour on Saturday in Cherry-street, and forthwith took him in custody. He was taken to Brooklyn, and gave bail in $3,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Marsh Germain, a white boy, about twelve years of age, and a colored boy of nearly the same age, had a quarrel, Friday evening, in Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street. The colored youth threw a brick at his antagonist, hitting him on the side of the head, and producing a wound which it is believed will prove fatal. Young Germain was taken to his parents' residence in Twenty-sixth-street. The colored boy was arrested and taken to the Station house and locked up, but refuses to tell his name.

A DODGE THAT FAILED TO WORK.—About 10 A. M., on Saturday, two men drove a cart in front of the grocery-store of Benedict, Smith & Co., No. 237 Front-street, leaped from the vehicle, threw a tub of butter which was standing on the pavement into the cart, jumped in after it, and drove off at a dashing speed. Some of the clerks witnessed the performance, and gave chase. Seeing that their pursuers were likely to overtake them, the men deserted their cart, took to their heels, and escaped. The cart, a good gray horse, and tub of butter, were taken in safe keeping. It is probable that the cart and horse were stolen.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, some Twenty-first Ward Policemen discovered three men trying to effect a burglarious entrance into the grocery store No. 518 Sixth-avenue. Noticing that they were spotted, the nocturnal robbers made a precipitate flight from the premises. The officers pursued with equal precipitancy, and succeeded after a lengthy chase in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as James Earle and John Gunion, were committed to the Second District Police Court Prison.

A VICTIM.—Mr. A. D. Williams, of Otsego County, had his pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money stolen from him by some adroit pickpocket, Friday evening, while passing up Broadway. He remembered being jostled against at the corner of Canal-street with peculiar force, but thought the jostling a natural sequence of a walk in Broadway.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATALLY BURNED.—MARTHA LYONS, a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns. Her clothes caught fire from the stove at her residence, No. 76 Norfolk-street. An inquest was held [illegible] of "Accidental death" rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—[illegible] an unknown man was found floating at the foot of Pier No. 1, North River. [illegible] appeared to have been in the water three months. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was given.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held [illegible] at the City Hospital upon the body of [illegible] NEILY, who was killed by [illegible] hold of the ship *Constantine*. [illegible]

Fires.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—[illegible] —The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday [illegible] was caused by a fire in No. 48 Frankfort-street. The building is four stories in height, and the [illegible] stories were occupied by nearly a dozen families. Among the inmates the greatest consternation prevailed, and several narrowly escaped being burned to death. Several lost their entire furniture, and, being uninsured, the loss is a serious one to them. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, including damage by water sustained by Patrick CROWE, who keeps a liquor saloon on the ground-floor. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE ON BOARD OF A SCHOONER.—About 9½ A. M., on Saturday, the schooner *Cornelia*, lying at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, loaded with pine wood, was discovered on fire. The fire was extinguished by the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 3, after a portion of her deck load, main-boom, and sails were burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE TURF.—UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Saturday, Nov. 20. Match $200 against time. Mr. MCKEEVER's b. g. *Tom* to trot in a wagon a mile in 2:45. The owner paid forfeit, and matched his horse, with wagon attached, to trot a mile in 2:47. The horse trotted in 2:48—2:48—2:53½, losing the race by one second.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19.—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Sleeper*	Received forfeit
D. PIFFER, b. g., *Boney Young*	Paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19. Match, $1,000; mile heats, in harness.

J. WHEPLEY, b. g. *George Cooley*	Received forfeit
Mr. TOWLE, b. m. *Kate Miller*	Paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Nov. 18. Match, $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. WHILSON, g. g. *Dennis McCabe*	1	1	1
L. S. SAMMIS, b. g. *Brown George*	2	2	2

Time—2:52—2:52—2:51.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 18—Match, $200—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

J. WOODRUFF, b. s. *Romeo*	1	2	1
W. PEABODY, b. m. *Lady of the Lake*	2	1	2

Time—3:17¾—3:15½—3:17—3:15¾—3:13.

Mr. RICHARD TEN BROECK has returned home after a long sojourn in England. It is Mr. TEN BROECK's intention to go back to England in the Spring, and to take with him some fresh American horses to test their qualities again on the English Turf.

THE RING.—The movements of "fighting men" are now as regularly reported as those of other widely-known personages. We are told that the Benicia Boy has left for Boston, and on Friday and Saturday next he will appear at the National Theatre in the play of "Tom and Jerry." He will be assisted by his late second, the renowned AARON JONES, of London, and he will receive in the "modern Athens" a benefit similar to the one with which he was graced in New-York. TOM HYER has just returned from Boston trip and is declared to be in robust health. MORRISSEY will shortly exhibit himself in character to the good citizens of Brooklyn. There is, it seems, another aspirant for the championship in the person of GEORGE WASHINGTON REIFSNYDER, of Pottsville, Penn., who has accepted the reported challenge of TOM HYER, that he would fight any man in the world for $10,000. HYER's pugilistic desire, however, is to measure his strength with MORRISSEY only. JOE COBURNE has offered to meet JAMES KELLY any day or evening at the "Malta," corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, and there put up a forfeit to fight him at any time he may name for from one to two thousand dollars. The Championship of England, which now belongs to TOM SAYERS, will, it is said, be contested by BILL BENJAMIN, who has challenged the holder of the belt. *Bell's Life* is assured that BENJAMIN means business, and that his reason for wishing another chance is that he had not justice done him in his preparation for his last match. The same journal reports that a match has been made up between LYNCH, the American, and DAN THOMAS, the Welshman, to fight at 120 pounds, on the 21st of December next.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

AN ARREST IN THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—PATRICK SLATTERY, a companion of CULLEN, was arrested on Saturday evening by officers MUNSON and MCLAUGHLIN, of the First District, upon suspicion of having aided CULLEN to escape from justice on the night that HART was killed. It is alleged that he was seen to leave the place in company with the murderer; that he took a drink in a porter-house near by, and that he was seen with CULLEN on the same evening riding in a New-York car. SLATTERY has kept himself out of the way ever since, and was finally captured with some difficulty. He was committed to the First District Station-house. The result of the inquest will probably be made known this afternoon.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector KING, Sergeant CROFTS and three other officers, made a descent upon a gambling house on Friday evening, at No. 57 Fulton-street. The front basement was kept as an oyster saloon by SPRINGSTEIN & NOFTY, while a back room was occupied as a resort for faro dealing and other species of gambling. Nine persons were arrested, besides the proprietor and his barkeeper; a faro-box, with cards, and $12 money, good and bad were seized. A youth, 17 years old, who was taken to the place by his father, was used as a witness. SPRINGSTEIN pleaded guilty, and was held to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and his barkeeper was held in half the amount. The other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were let off with a fine of $2 each. Information of the existence of this den, it is said, was communicated to the police by a woman whose husband had lost a large sum of money in the place.

BURGLARY.—The store of J. B. HENDRICKSON, situated at the corner of Fulton avenue, near Classon, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, and $18 were stolen.

SUICIDE OF A REPORTER.—JOHN KROMNER, a German, aged about 50 years, and acting as a reporter for the *Abend Zeitung* newspaper, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday afternoon. He resided at the corner of Division-avenue and Whiffle-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Grand Torchlight Procession of the Firemen—Reception of the Philadelphia Company.

The firemen of our City had a torchlight procession on Saturday night, which was only excelled by that memorable one in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The occasion was the advent of Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, which had arrived in the City, guests of Americus Engine Company, No. 6. Some rumors had passed that our New-York firemen had not been so complimentary as could be wished to a Philadelphia Company which visited this City two or three months ago, whereat the Philadelphians felt aggrieved. To prove that the slight, if there was one, was unintended, and that between the Companies of both cities nothing but "Brotherly Love" could, should, would, and ought to exist, Americus Company, as aforesaid, dispatched to Hibernia Company, as aforesaid, a very pressing invitation to visit New-York and partake of its hospitalities. Accordingly, Hibernia Company reached the City on Saturday evening. And this grand parade was arranged to do honor to them. They were met on their landing at Pier No. 1, North River, by a national salute, fired by the Peterson Guard, and by Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The noise of the cannon having ceased to reverberate from the Jersey shore, Mr. HOWARD, addressing the Hibernians, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, BROTHER FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: By an invitation (which I consider a very flattering compliment) of Americus Engine Company No. 6, whose guests you are, and representing the New-York Fire Department, I greet you, and bid you welcome to our City. We have anxiously waited your arrival, and are prepared to receive you as you deserve to be received by the firemen of this metropolis. I am not here to pay homage to your mammoth steam fire-engine, nor can I disparage or defame it. My duty is to assure you all that while you honor us with your presence every exertion will be made by New-York firemen to make your visit an agreeable and a happy one.

The Hibernia Company, it may be stated, are a *Steam* Fire Company, and brought with them a splendid, mammoth engine of peculiar appearance, the merits of which they will undoubtedly demonstrate before they leave the City. If all that is said of it is true, what a pity it is that the monster liberty pole fell the other day in West Broadway, when the Democrats of the Fifth Ward were trying to raise it. That was 250 feet high, and if the Hibernians had sent a stream over that! However, there are shot-towers in the City, if the owners will grant permission. Previous to the departure of the Company from Philadelphia, a handsome silk flag was presented to them in front of their engine-house, by the ladies of their Ward. That same flag attracted no little attention, as it was borne up Broadway. It was trimmed with gold bullion and fringe, the staff being mounted with a gold eagle. Of the procession itself, it will be only necessary to say that the whole Department turned out to greet their respected guests,—that the display was fine,—second only, as we have remarked, to that of the Cable celebration,—that the enthusiasm was at fever-heat, manifested in vociferous cheers, rockets, blue-lights, discharge of cannons, Chinese lanterns, music from twenty-nine bands, miniature bell-towers, with real bells ringing constant alarms, and emblematical stuffed eagles, quivering extended pinions, as the many of the engines on which they were perched jolted them from side to side. This enthusiasm was afterwards increased by a grand supper (with accompaniments) at Thalian Hall, Grand-street. Yesterday, the Hibernians attended Trinity Church. To-day, if the weather is fair, they will visit the Institutions. On Wednesday they leave for Boston, and contemplate returning to Philadelphia on Saturday.

Extensive Fire at Norwalk—The Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

A destructive fire occurred at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday evening. It originated as nearly as can be ascertained in a cabinet shop where a steam engine was recently put up. From this also the fire spread so rapidly that about twenty stores, comprising the largest part of the business portion of the town, were consumed before it could be checked. The depôt of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad was also destroyed, as well as an extensive lumber-yard belonging to WM. JAMES.

Among the principal sufferers were W. B. SWAN, saddler; W. C. SUMNER, hardware merchant; E. VAN CUYPENBURG, hardware merchant. Two or three groceries, Jones's News office, FREDERICK ST. JOHN's market, and the only insurance office in town were also among the buildings destroyed. At first it seemed as though the New-York packet, which lay at her dock loaded with freight, must be destroyed, but fortunately the tide was just rising, and by throwing her freight overboard the vessel was got off. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. Twenty buildings were burned, and about one-half the property was insured. The Bridgeport *Advertiser*, of Saturday, says: "The above [illegible] of Messrs. S. & L. CRANE was soon in ruins. They estimate their loss at $30,000. The flames then caught the tenement house of SAMUEL [illegible], and thence to the timber-yard of WM. R. JAMES, burning his office, and destroying lumber to the amount of some $8,000.

"There was no engine on the place, and therefore no measures could be adopted to stop the progress of the flames. Intelligence was sent to Danbury, and two fire and hose companies came down from there, but did not arrive until too late to be of benefit."

An Appeal for Aid

THANKSGIVING DAY, BROOKLYN, Nov. 18, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a poor book-keeper, who has for the last four years, in spite of his best exertions, not been able to obtain more than $800 salary from his employers, (with the exception of the last four months, when I received $700,) to ask, through your columns, if there are any Benevolent Societies or Institutions where book-keepers or clerks, having families, can, in case of sickness and destitution, apply for help? I am sick, out of work, have a family of a wife and three children, and need speedy assistance, as I have neither money, coal, wood or provisions. How gratefully your answer will be received I leave to your generous imagination.

A POOR BOOK-KEEPER.

[The address and references of the writer of the above are left with the Editor of the TIMES.]

The Mortara Case—Movement of the Jews

The *Jewish Messenger* of this week publishes the following letter from Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, and calls upon all the congregations of the American Union to respond at once to this call made upon them:

GROSVENOR GATE, Park-lane, London, Oct. 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As President of the London Committee of Deputies for the Jews, I transmit herewith the transcript of the case of the abduction of a Jewish child from its parents.

Also transcript of a private letter giving further details of this cruel outrage.

No doubt this case, which has justly raised almost universal indignation, has come under your notice, and you will rejoice to cooperate with the Jews in England, Holland and France, in the adoption of such measures as in your judgment may be expedient, by appeal to your Government and otherwise, to seek to obtain the restoration of the child to its afflicted parents, and also the prevention of similar outrages for the future.

You cannot fail to perceive that this is a matter affecting not the Jews alone, but *also every other denomination of faith, except the Roman Catholic*; further, that it cannot be regarded exclusively under a religious aspect, but as placing in peril personal liberty, social relations, and the peace of families.

The Board of Deputies therefore hesitate not to believe that this appeal to your active sympathies will meet with a cheerful and immediate response, so that, under the blessing of the Almighty, we may hope to have the happiness of obtaining redress for the grievous wrong which has been committed, and of preventing the recurrence of similar atrocities.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
MOSES MONTEFIORE.

To the President of the Hebrew Congregation, United States, &c.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Read on the last page of our paper for this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st., at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler &

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,
THE TRAGEDIAN, AT THE BROADWAY.

There are few persons on the American continent, in the habit of perusing the papers from the "Old Country," who are not acquainted with the name of this eminent actor. In every great hive of population in the British Isles, from London to Edinburgh, and from Belfast to Cork, Mr. SULLIVAN has established a first position as an interpreter of the great creations of SHAKESPEARE—as the best living exponent of characters which will endure for all time, and which touch the deepest sympathies of the human soul as acutely now as they did two centuries and a half ago, when the Warwickshire boy electrified the court of Elizabeth with the blaze of his dramatic genius.

Mr. SULLIVAN is about to submit his professional capabilities to the ordeal of an American public, who speak the language of Shakespeare, and are well acquainted with his magic verse. Many a professional reputation which has been built up in Europe, often on very fragile foundations, has broken down on the western shores of the Atlantic, where puffery, without talent, is in a worth to pin's fee. England has produced great actors, and she has sent them on peripatetic visits to America; but the wished-for great actor, like those of great comets, are few and far between. Among the greatest of great actors, however, may certainly be classed the name of the gentleman which heads this column, and we have collected from the leading newspapers of Great Britain estimates of Mr. Barry Sullivan's powers which will interest more or less all who are fond of the Shakespearean drama. The extracts thus given are taken at random from the most influential organs of opinion in England Ireland, and Scotland; and if space had not been an object to us, they could readily have been expanded so as to absorb the whole of our broad sheet. But we would advise our transatlantic friends not to pin their faith to any criticisms, however acute, enlightened or eulogistic. *They must judge for themselves*; and if their own eyes and ears verify the estimates formed of Mr. Barry Sullivan's powers, by the most impartial and able authorities in Europe, they have the best possible assurance that the judgment arrived at is honest and correct.

THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN is elegant and finished; an accomplished elocutionist, giving each passage its full value with logical precision; not a trace of carelessness or timidity to be found throughout his performance; his taste is unexceptionable; rant is abhorrent to his idea; he has always satisfied, even in the highest walks of his profession, and his merits are more and more revealed with each new character. Of all the actors that have come out for years, this gentleman is decidedly the most valuable acquisition to the modern stage.

From the Weekly Dispatch.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN's acting discovers a different style to that in vogue upon the stage; from the blemish of mannerism Mr. SULLIVAN is free. There are no traces of his style being formed on any living model; ranting is quite discarded; he is careful in reading, and intelligent in execution, has few blemishes, and many excellent points to admire.

From the Lady's Newspaper.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has confirmed the high opinion we expressed of him in our last impression; he is an admirable actor, and by far the most important acquisition made to the London stage for many years. His *Hamlet* is the best on the English stage.

From the Examiner.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN's acting was manly, graceful, and intelligent; a performance which for taste and unaffectedness could not elsewhere have been equaled; ALL agree in ranking him as an actor of clear intelligence, unexceptionable taste, and conscientious study, capable of real feeling, and unaffected in his expression of it; he has repeated *Hamlet*, and won great applause. Mr. SULLIVAN appears only to be patient, and he will establish a better position on the London stage than has been obtained by any one since the great actors passed away. He is the most important acquisition made to it for many years.

From the Athenæum.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—That Mr. Barry Sullivan has mind, and can act well; that he possesses originality of thought and beauty of movement; that he has studied and practised long,—all this is evident, and he is rewarded with marked success.

From the Morning Herald.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN is always refined, sensible, scholarlike, discriminative, accurate, and clever; his face is capable of great expression; his voice is sweet and musical; he is symmetrically formed, while his deportment denotes all the maturities of professional experience.

From the Morning Advertiser.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN reads his author like a man who loves and studies him deeply. He is quite free from stage trickery; to ranting, no mouthing. Most sensible and intelligent, he never violates taste; his voice is sweet, his brow good, and his eyes expressive; his height is above the middle standard, his person slim and youthful, and he has all that ease and grace of bearing which attend a full command of the art.

From the Morning Chronicle.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN in figure is above the middle stature; has an intellectual, if not a handsome countenance, with a quick, bright eye, capable of the most various expression. He is no copyist; no imitator; but, with laudable ambition, stands out original. He takes his own view of the character, and we must do him the justice to say he has a strong classical conception; every look, every tone, every gesture, appeared the offspring of intense study, sound judgment, and correct taste.

From the Sun.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN need not fear comparisons, even when made by unfriendly hands. Nothing could be better or more true to nature than his acting, while in figure one would think he was the very ideal of the poet's fancy.

From the Daily News.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The novelty of the evening was Mr. Barry Sullivan as *Evelyn*, in which he was most successful; he acted with much energy and feeling, and his manly and expressive features heightened the effect of the fine and impassioned scenes in which he bore a part.

From the Sunday Times.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN is an actor of remarkable intelligence, great feeling, and unquestionable taste and judgment. In figure he is above the middle height; his deportment is most gentlemanly, and his action graceful and unstudied; his countenance is intellectual rather than handsome; his forehead is comprehensive, his brow indicative of thought, and his eye full of meaning. He is never deficient in feeling or correct conception; in the tender, the mournful, the philosophic and the contemplative phases of his character, nothing could possibly be better than his acting.

From the Morning Post.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN is both intelligent and spirited. He possesses a gentlemanly deportment and an agreeable voice; he treads the stage with the ease of an accomplished actor; there is a proficiency and excellence in his readings; his dramatic pictures are for the most part truthful. He never offends by extravagance or meretricious attempts at point making. He can, moreover, claim the merit of being original, and we are grateful in being able to record a tragedian who does not inflict us with stale imitations of peculiarities.

From the Illustrated London News.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN is a chaste and elegant performer.

From the Weekly Times.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN, who was for some years the most distinguished of our provincial tragic actors, has now fairly taken his place on the London boards as one of its leading ornaments.

From the Era.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has a slim and gentlemanly figure and walks the stage well, and is altogether most gentlemanly in his bearing. His action is most remarkable for its ease and grace: indeed, you never find him in an improper attitude; he uses his hands with a peculiarly happy effect. His features are good, and do not lack expression; his acting from first to last most impressive; correct reading, much energy, and great originality; an entire absence of stage trickery and conventionalism, as though he disdained to imitate—most commendable example;—some portions of his acting equal anything we ever witnessed on the stage. He may be termed a finished artist.

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

From the Liverpool Journal.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The promise afforded by his early efforts on the stage has already ripened into rich fruition; bringing intellect and originality to his aid, he has outdistanced all competitors. He is the best reader by far that ever we have heard upon the stage; his voice is at once mature and musical; his accent and pronunciation have that in them which argues the gentleman of education, certainly of high intellect. In keeping with these most desirable attributes, he has refined taste and correct judgment; he never oversteps the modesty of nature; he is absolutely a stranger to stage trick, and never makes the most distant approach to rant. In the higher walks of his profession, as a representative of the legitimate drama, more particularly the glorious creations of Shakespeare, he now stands confessedly the first of living actors.

From the Bolton Chronicle.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Barry Sullivan the most intelligent and accomplished actor on the stage.

From the Liverpool Mail.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We have had twenty years' experience in theatrical criticisms, and have seen all the actors who during that time "have strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage;" our decided and deliberately formed opinion is, that, in the absence of Macready, there is no other actor on the stage worthy of being compared with him.

From the Gloucester Journal.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN speaks the words of Shakespeare with a meaning and beauty of elocution which create intense pleasure in the listener. We have never seen so impressive a *Macbeth* or so expressive an *Hamlet*; in fact the intellectualities of the art were never better represented than by Mr. Barry Sullivan. He is the most accomplished actor that has appeared here this thirty years.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—For the clear development of character, for effective rendering of the poetry, and bringing into bold relief the noble sentiments of his author, Mr. Barry Sullivan stands unrivaled.

From the Cork Examiner.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The appearance of Mr. Barry Sullivan on Monday night, as *Hamlet*, fully realized the highest anticipations which had been formed of his powers. We have no hesitation in placing him in the very front rank of the performers of the day.

From the Staffordshire Sentinel.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We never saw Kemble as *Hamlet*, but we have seen every actor of note since his time; Mr. Barry Sullivan is superior to them all.

From the Liverpool Albion.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—It is a long time since we have seen an actor so entirely to our taste. His figure is slight, but graceful; his countenance is intelligent and expressive, and he has speaking dark eyes. His voice has an extensive compass, and is of fine quality; it is flexible and susceptible of the nicest modulation, and is withal most musical. Enunciation, emphasis, hearing is remarkably that of a gentleman. His readings are refined, natural and eloquent; his indications of character betray subtle thought, quick penetrating perception, and his whole performance is marked by intellectual superiority, controlled by severe judgment and discretion.

From the Northern Whig.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—Praise could not carry us too high in panegyric of this gentleman. We did not think there was such an actor extant. His talents are equal to the highest dramatic achievement.

From the Manchester Guardian.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We have seen all the *Hamlets* since Charles Young to the present day. None of them have given so faithful a portraiture of the character as Mr. Barry Sullivan. He is the most refined and versatile actor on the British stage.

From the Belfast Mercantile.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN's acting is a magnificent picture; polished, finished, and complete in every part, and sparkling with the brightest manifestations of dramatic genius. Seeing him, as we did last night, it was impossible to resist acknowledging him the greatest living actor.

From the Caledonian Mercury.

THEATRE ROYAL.—MR. BARRY SULLIVAN made his first appearance at this theatre on Saturday last, in the tragedy of "Hamlet," and we never remember to have seen so faithful a portraiture of that character. He is ever refined and artistic, never forgetting himself in the midst of the wildest bursts of passion. He entered into the delivery of the many noble sentiments with which the play abounds with much taste and expression, devoid of mouthing or ranting, as his gesture is devoid of mannerism. He is an actor of the highest merit, and we hope all those capable of appreciating so unrivalled a performer will not lose this opportunity of gratifying their taste.

From the Edinburgh Lyceum.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has been acting during the week. In the whole appearances of this excellent actor there is *every* evidence of diligent, and careful, and most successful study of his art, combined with an admirable conception of the true spirit of every character which he assumes. His *Hamlet*, on Saturday, was received with unbounded applause. On Monday, as *Richelieu*, he made a decided and powerful impression on his audience. On Tuesday night Mr. Sullivan appeared with the greatest display in the character of *Claude Melnotte*. His *Macbeth* on Wednesday, was a performance of the most highly finished, and, at the same time, perfectly natural character. His representations of many parts of the drama differed much from those to which we are accustomed to from other actors, but where Mr. Sullivan differs from others, he impresses us with the perfect conviction that it is he who follows nature and truth; while his rivals simply act over and over again all the traditional tricks of the stage. In one point Mr. Sullivan stands separated from all the actors now living amongst us, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions; he never, under any temptation whatever, approaches to anything resembling rant. His taste and judgment in the greatest as well as in the minutest points are exquisite. We have never seen *Macbeth* acted half so powerfully as it was on Wednesday last; indeed, for many years we have seen no such truly great performance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS,
and
SIXTH WEEK
of the
NEW COMEDY,
In consequence of the continued success of the New Comedy, and the
ENORMOUS NUMBER OF PEOPLE
who are invariably
TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS
every night of its performance, the Management simply deem it necessary to announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, Mary Meredith, } her daughters.	Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern, Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Peters, Levick, McDouall, Brown, and Misses McCarthy and Flynne.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Mr. R. SPAULDING,
Who has recently become the Lessee of this establishment, The LARGEST and BEST-APPOINTED THEATRE
On the whole of this Continent,
Begs to announce that it will be opened almost immediately
FOR
THE WINTER SEASON.
Under his personal direction.
A MOST EXCELLENT COMPANY
Has been engaged, which comprises many of the established
NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
As well as several artists that, although COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN ON THE METROPOLITAN BOARDS,
Will, he feels confident, speedily rank with them. He would also state that it is his determination to leave nothing undone to insure its success as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE,
For which purpose he has engaged
A SUCCESSION OF STARS,
And is perfecting his arrangements to produce a continuous
SERIES OF NOVELTIES.
A NEW PLAY
Being now in rehearsal for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
Which will be placed upon the stage with
THE WHOLE RESOURCES OF THE THEATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Gabriel Ravel.
ROSE AND PAPPILLON.

Pappillon	M. DECHALUMEAU.
M. Dechalumeau	Gabriel Ravel.
Roquinot	François Ravel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
MY SCOTCH AUNT,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,
&c., &c
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
&c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 22.
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Uncle Tom	Mr. J. W. Lingard
St. Clair	Mr. G. C. Howard

After which, the romantic melo-drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
Concluding with Fox's comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY, Nov. 19.
To commence with Shakespeare's tragedy of
HAMLET.

Hamlet	Mr. Barry Sullivan

To be followed by the drama entitled the
DREAM AT SEA.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¼.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING Nov. 22.
Revival of the grand spectacle drama, entitled,
DER FREISCHUTZ; OR, THE CHARMED BULLET.
After which,
OBI; OR, THREE-FINGERED JACK,
To be followed by THE LOTTERY TICKET.
To conclude with
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;
MR. PERRING, Tenor;
and THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.
PART FIRST.
1. Duetto, "Linda di Chamounix"..... Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Sonnambula"..... Thalberg
Arthur Napoleon.
3. Pollacca di Lomburdi..... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli.
4. Grand Scena—Fra poco a me, "Lucia"..... Donizetti
Mr. Perring.
5. Grand Polonaise, for the Piano..... Chopin
Arthur Napoleon.
PART SECOND.
6. Duetto, "Si la Stancheza"..... Trovatore..... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
7. {La Cascade, La Chasse} Tauer
Arthur Napoleon.
8. Cavatina, "Linda di Chamounix"..... Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli.
9. Song, "There is a flower that bloometh"..... Wallace
Mr. Perring.
10. Grand Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl,"
Arthur Napoleon

Single Tickets	One Dollar.
Tickets admitting Schools	50 cents each.

Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinson, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mrs McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
STOP AND READ THE FOLLOWING OF
MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.
Tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents, including stage fare to the Hall.
E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

The distinguished Hibernia Fire Company, from Philadelphia, will visit our Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. "Welcome to them."

The Campbell Minstrels have kindly volunteered to give L. SHORT, formerly Treasurer of Buckley's Serenaders," a Complimentary Benefit on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
MONDAY, Nov. 22.
BENEFIT OF W. H. KEMP,
on which occasion the great American clown
TONY PASTOR,
will appear, together with all the great artistes attached to this company, in an entire change of performance.
Wednesday afternoon.
LITTLE ALICE'S BENEFIT.
Having successfully competed with all the foreign equestriennes in this country, Little Alice will make her first appeal to the public for a benefit on Wednesday afternoon.
Wednesday evening,
BENEFIT OF JAMES MELVILLE,
The great Australian bare-backed rider,
and last appearance of the Equestrian Troupe, prior to their departure for the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
corn open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED.—J. WOOD, Jr., will paint a very effective and well-finished landscape in chiaro-oscuro, explaining the principles of this beautiful art, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Open at 6½. Admission 25 cents.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—By the members of HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM and FENCING ACADEMY, (Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway,) will take place on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, and THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA NOZZE DI FIGARO.
CHANGE OF DAY—NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that, through the impossibility of making the final rehearsal of the NOZZE DI FIGARO on Saturday—in consequence of the entire Orchestra having had to play at the Philharmonic Concert—the Opera cannot take place on Monday, but will most positively be given
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24.
The sale of seats for Tuesday's Opera takes place on Monday and Tuesday, and for Wednesday's Opera on Tuesday and Wednesday.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance but one in the "Nozze di Figaro," which, on account of the departure of the company for Boston, can only be given twice.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, first and second nights in America of Mozart's celebrated opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as	Susannah
CARL FORMES as	Figaro

of which *rôles* they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other *rôles* by
Mlle. GRISONI, Miss BERKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The sale of reserved seats (and new private boxes may be had) will commence this morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Pursuing the policy of the season, which is unmistakably in favor of great works by great composers, the Director has the honor to announce that he will, on Tuesday, produce Mozart's celebrated opera of "The Marriage of Figaro." For many years this famous production has been the choice bait of operatic management. Every successive *empressario* has promised to give it, and as constantly failed to do so. As in the case of "The Huguenots," it is reserved to him to bring out the work for the first time in America.
THE NOZZE DI FIGARO is a curiosity in musical literature, in addition to being one of the finest productions of its celebrated master. Popular tradition says that it was written at the instigation of a wager, and to prove that an opera could be made to succeed without a tenor part in it. Mozart felt that nothing but the purest streams of melody and the loveliest creations of fancy could reconcile the public, could secure the success which was essential to the issue of his wager. Certain it is that on the three characters of Savannah, the Count and Figaro, he has expended all the infinite pathos, playfulness and geniality of his nature.
The "Nozze" was preceded by "Idomeneo," and was followed by "Don Giovanni." Thus connected in the golden chain of the composer's chief works, it has long maintained its European celebrity; but for accidental reasons it has never been produced here. Foremost amongst these may be mentioned the fact that since the days of Madame Sontag there has been no artist in the country capable of interpreting the rôle of *Susannah*, and that Formes is the only *Figaro* now on the stage. It is, fortunately, Mr. Ullman's power to present the work with a cast which cannot be surpassed. He refers confidently to the *Susannah* of Mlle. Piccolomini as one of her greatest impersonations, exceeding in joyous detail of girlish emotion her *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," and to the *Figaro* of Carl Formes, which, in artistic conception, ranks as high as any rôle in which the great basso has yet appeared. It is upon these two characters that the success of "The Nozze di Figaro" mainly depends, and he does not hesitate in stating that they could not be in better hands.
On the last two nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her *début* in America as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.
To let, the Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the first of which will take place on Sunday, Nov. 21.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 25,
second and last Italian Opera in Brooklyn, when the entire opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA
will be given, and in exactly the same style as at the Academy of Music, on which occasion
Madame LABORDE
will make her first and only appearance in Brooklyn.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of Mad. GAZZANIGA'S farewell appearance in Philadelphia prior to her departure for Havana the Opera cannot be repeated. Propositions, however, will be made to her of one night more, which, if accepted, may render a repetition possible.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—ITALIAN OPERA.
Second, and positively last, Opera night.

Admission	$1 00
Reserved seats	1 50

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday.
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
first appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York,
Rossini's Entire Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIORCHI, (the new buffo,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREME, MORRA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO,
Madame LABORDE
will sing, during the musical lesson,
PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The great success of the experiment made on Saturday has clearly proved that the state arrangements justify the representation of an
ENTIRE AND REGULAR OPERA
instead of an operetta and operatic selections. In announcing, therefore,
THE FIRST REGULAR AND FULL OPERA
ever given in Brooklyn,
Mr. Ullman takes the liberty of referring to the ultimate result which success may greatly facilitate. It is fortunately unnecessary to say a word about the refining influence of operatic entertainments. The citizens of Brooklyn, headed by their most reverend pastors, have given the best proof of their appreciation of this influence, by subscribing with a liberality quite unparalleled, to the funds necessary for the erection of a first-class opera house. As an initiatory step towards the inauguration of this epoch in the musical history of a sister city, which must, in musical matters ever remain closely united to New-York; Mr. Ullman has, at a considerable expense, caused to be constructed a stage and its appurtenances suitable for the building now at his disposal in Brooklyn. It is a complete and thoroughly practicable little opera house, with sufficient accommodation for the forces of the troup, and admirable conveniences for the audience. Mr. Ullman ardently hopes that sufficient inducements will be held out to him so as to encourage him to give, on his return from Boston, a performance every week throughout the Winter season.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CLASSICAL MATINEE.
MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES,
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock.
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway, Opposite 11th-st.
Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will be assisted by Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL and G. MATZKA.
PROGRAMME.
1. Quartette in A major (op. 41, No. 3)..... Schumann
Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann.
2. Sonate for piano and violoncello (op. 69) ... Beethoven
Messrs. Mason and Bergmann.
3. Chaconne for the violin..... Bach
Theo. Thomas.
4. Trio in B flat (op. 99)..... Scubert.
Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann.
Subscriptions are received at the music stores of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway, or of Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

One admission to the six matinées	$4
Three	10
Single tickets for each matinée	1
Three	2

Admission tickets may be had at the door at $1 each.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GREVER,
Respectfully announces that she will give the first of a series of
GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At Dodworth's Saloon.
The programme will include Litolff's Second Grand Trio, (first time here;) Grand Sonata, Beethoven, op. 31; Gavotte and Musette, Seb. Bach; The Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel; Foubley's Led Mendelssohn, &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre.
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOLY CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS—By W. C. PRIME, Esq., Author of "Tent Life in the Holy Land," at the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. REMINISCENCES OF THE HOLY LAND, by Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, at the same place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, with superb illuminated Views! Tickets, 50 cents each, at Mr. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway; and Mr. RAYMOND'S, No. 526 Broadway.

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and may be addressed at his residence, No. 60 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST GUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,
No. 177 Broadway, opposite Howard House,
Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
A splendid assortment of
GIFT GOODS, well made and warranted.
TEA SETS, CASTORS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.
We doubt if in this great City Thanksgiving brought such a perfect heyday of happiness and festive enjoyment to any class as to the poor who were fed from the bounty of the generous at the old Five Points. Could those who, in their abundance, were not unmindful of the craving wants of the wretched, have witnessed that array of misery which marched in at the iron gateway of the House of Industry, every face bearing the impress of eager satisfaction, could they have seen them at the loaded tables devouring the good things with a relish which poverty alone can know; could they have observed the unwonted expression of joyous satisfaction and perfect gladness which pervaded the entire mass, they surely would have found in their own hearts their reward. For one day grim want relaxed his griping hold, and his children reveled in profusion. For some days previous to Thanksgiving an appeal was made through the Press to the generosity of the charitable in behalf of the poor. That appeal met with just such a response as might be expected from the sympathizing hearts and munificent benevolence which so eminently characterizes our citizens. The proprietors of the hotels and markets furnished a most bountiful supply of all kinds of poultry, meats, bread, cake, fruit, coffee and tea, sugar, &c. Quite a quantity of clothing, boots, shoes, caps, and bonnets, were supplied by individual charity. Before the dining halls were thrown open, the children were addressed in the Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Walker. The good attention and interest evinced by the children were remarkable. After the Thanksgiving dinner was finished, which afforded a generous supply of food to more than ten hundred, the children returned to the Chapel. Here was a large collection of ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, who had come to feast on the blessedness of giving. The audience was addressed by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Judge Hoxie, B. R. Barlow, the Superintendant, Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, Mr. Thomas S. Kels, Mr. Parde, and other gentlemen. The children evinced their appreciation of the good points in the many stories narrated for their benefit, by hearty shouts and clapping of hands. A contribution from the different visitors was received during the day, which amounted to about $500. The institution of the House of Industry is constantly widening the field of its beneficent influences. It supplies to the poor in its vicinity more than five thousand meals a week. It furnishes a comfortable home and entire support to 125 destitute children. It wins over by kindness and sympathy hundreds from the ranks of sin. Its daily school is training up to useful intelligence, and to habits of honest industry, more than three hundred individuals who were degraded and ignorant.
This department is under the excellent management of Misses Camp, Andrews and Ryan, to whose patient, persistent efforts no little meed of praise is due.
In all cases the children are secured situations or are adopted before leaving the institution. This wise arrangement guarantees to the children the certainty of a comfortable home in families whose characters are at once well known.
It is with grateful feelings that the Superintendent makes the following acknowledgements for Provisions, &c., for Thanksgiving: Mr. Hewitt, Crosby-st., 105 lbs. of bread; N. Miller, 2 parcels of clothing; A Friend in Newark, N. J., a bundle of clothing; Robert E. Kelly, Esq., a box of clothing; A Friend, 21 lbs. of tea; Ladies' Benevolent Society, R. Hartford, N. Y., 1 barrel of good clothing; Miss Noel Bliss, a bag of clothing; Miss Whittaker, a bundle of clothing; Silas Leach, Hartsdellville, 3 bbls. of Potatoes; Miss Lydia Hall, a bundle of clothing; Edwin Garthwait, 1 bbl. of rice; Williamson, Broadway, a case of shoes; Mr. Williams, Wall-st., a bundle of clothing; Mrs. Mafron, Brooklyn, a small bundle of clothing; Mr. E. Davis, a bundle of clothing; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 1 case of shoes; Charles T. Goodwin, 1 bbl. of crackers; Mr. Inman, 5 bushels of potatoes; Miller, Powers & Hedges, box of shoes; Wells Witham, box of boots and shoes; Ivison & Phinney, bundle of primers; Emma and Rebekah Brown, 6 turkeys; Mr. Warnock, box of hats; Frederick Tracey, 2 pieces of Canton flannel; Mrs. Wm. A. Atkinson, a large quantity of cake; W. C. Greene, 1 turkey; Mrs. B. C. Brown, ham and pies; Six School Children of New-York, 200 pumpkin pies; Two Young Friends, 2 garments; S. G. Bogert, 1 package of hosiery; Mrs. Studwell, a quantity of bread and cake; Davison & Young, a bbl. of biscuit; P. Greely, 1 bundle of boy's clothing; W. Smith Brown & Co., 75 pairs of shoes; Rev. T

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of cookery; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 1 West-st., up stairs, room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook and laundress, does up fine in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9; also, her niece, to embroider, sew neatly and mind a baby; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, matron in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. Is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 389 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PLACE AS cook; she is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in washing if necessary; has the best of reference; is a chambermaid and waitress want a place; they could be glad to go in one family. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman to do general work, nurse and plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; will be found trusty and honest. Ladies in want of a first-class domestic apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of pastry, blanc mange and jellies, and all kinds desserts, soups and hashes. No objection, if required, to assist in washing. Is called; can give first-class City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies, creams and preserves; can do plain and fancy cooking in every style, to suit any family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be found to be very useful; understands well the making of boys clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 462 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARDWORKING girl, a situation; understands good, plain cooking, makes and bakes bread, biscuit, &c., excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient, neat and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as a first-class cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. IRELAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CONNECTICUT lady, as governess, or nurse and chamber maid, or chambermaid and plain sewer. To be seen at No. 154 Washington-st., Saturday and Monday, unless suited before.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City references, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 22d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; has no objection to a family that is boarding; has no incumbrance; can give good City reference; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 84 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chamberwoman and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 39 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Bleecker; has City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do embroidering or assist in the care of children. Call at 370 2d-av., beetween 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation, to do light chamberwork, and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 24th-st., at her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, a good plain cook and excellent baker, either in City or country. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation to mind children and sew or them; is a good embroiderer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with children and sew. Can give City reference. Call at No. 370 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and chambermaid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st.

YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will enact a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition, by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, understanding her business thoroughly, including jellies, soups, games, &c., with the best of City references from her last employers, wishes a situation. Call at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; no objection to a first-class boarding house; also, a first class chambermaid and waiter.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she will be considered one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, make herself useful and companionable. Address USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office, giving full name and stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A PLACE for a laundress and chambermaid, who has been for several years in her employment, and whom she would highly recommend. Apply at No. 36 East 26th-st., first house of Madison-av.

SEVERAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOKS, and a number of other French and German servants can be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIber desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory: has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 38 4th-av., or address Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, a situation. He is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good waiter, willing to make himself useful, or would go to a farmer in any part of the country, to get a home for the Winter. Call at No. 5 Bowery.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITer (Protestant) with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; is marketing, cooking, &c. Address left at the French Charcutiere's, corner of Prince and Greene-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A small family preferred. A note addressed to S. C., box No. 193 *Times* office, for two days, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, as coachman or groom, in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference as to character and ability. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as light porter; he can write a fair hand and is quick at figures, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Good references, if required Address J. F., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Scotchman, in a private family. Has got a good recommendation from his former employer in the City. Call, or address C. COACHMAN, No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of 6th, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 130 West 13th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who understands his busines, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly well. Good reference given. Call on, or address, M., Coachman, No. 345 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHment on Broadway, a young man under 20 years of age to assist in the office; must be a good penman, live with his parents and furnish unexceptionable references. No other need apply. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROtestant nurse, who is a neat seamstress and can bring good references. Apply at room No. 220 New-York Hotel on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN FOR THE LACE Curtain and Upholstery Department. Apply at A. STEWART & CO'S., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER—MUST BE A good ornamenter. Apply to N. CLARKE, No. 833 Broadway, corner of 13th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box 231 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD,
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would rent a suite of rooms, furnished, without or without breakfast and tea, to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; house first-class, and has every convenience. Those desirous of home comforts will address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING — NO. 16 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., (full or partial,) in a private family, with a large furnished front or back room and closet adjoining, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and water in all the rooms; terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE SEVENTH WARD in a private family, an unfurnished second-story front room and bedroom adjoining by a gentleman and wife. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars, G. D. S., Box 122 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET BEtween 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would take two gentlemen and their wives to board; location pleasantest in the City; terms for accommodation moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 145 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated, in a private French family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address N. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 26, SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen; also, a lady to teach a little girl to play the piano, for part payment. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to Bleecker-st. stages. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD for herself and servant in a respectable private family; she wishes the privilege of having her washing done by her servant, and is willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations; references given and required. Address Box 1,590 Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—CONTINUAtion of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall, Broadway, with rooms for single gentlemen and families; comfortable home for the Winter. Terms reasonable; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, libraries, &c.

BROOKLYN —A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

LODGINGS—WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, if wanted by a young gentleman, in a private family, in New-York or Brooklyn; will be absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Address A. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT and back parlor, unfurnished; also, one or two bedrooms, if required. Location pleasant and genteel. References exchanged. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, WITH breakfast and tea; location between 6th and 3d avs., not above 16th-st., nor below 4th-st. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, W. C., Box No. 862 Post-Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a small private family, without children. Address No. 55 West 25th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALance on mortgage.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 89th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF GROUND OF 25 feet, with improvements, adjoining a pleasant and healthy village, beautifully located, containing 1,800 inhabitants, with college, schools, churches, and other advantages, 30 miles from Madison, Wisconsin, is offered in exchange for a house and lot in this City or vicinity. For particulars, address J. ARNOLD, 168 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.; rent low. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' Window-Shade, Paper-Hanging and Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl st., near Chatham Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Curtain materials, from auction, at great bargains.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 77 Warren-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITHIN an hour's distance of, and of easy access to, the City; to contain two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, with servants' apartments. Address (stating particulars in full) L. L. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—WANTED FOR THE Winter, two first-class, full-sized Houses, well located. Also, wanted, $30,000 for five years on over 200 building lots. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED—A FARM OF 160 to 320 acres, partly improved. Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois preferred. Parties wishing to sell cheap may address particulars to B., Box No. 4,227 Post-office.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, glimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st.; No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 98 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FIVE BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF Costa Rica for sale. They are for $1,000 each, dated June 16, 1858, payable June 16, 1859, with 12 per cent. interest and were issued by the Department of War to a Colonel in the army, who is now here on Government service. The obligations of Costa Rica have been always sacredly fulfilled, and satisfactory evidence will be given of the integrity of these Bonds. They are offered at a price that will yield a handsome return, and the proceeds can be collected and delivered to the holder in specie in this City. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. P. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. ON the indebtedness of Hopkins, Hayes, Palmer & Co., will be paid by the assignees, at No. 14 Cortlandt-st., on presentation of claims against them, properly authenticated.
C. PALMER,
F. T. WALLACE, } Assignees.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. H. DUSENBERY.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO BE HIRED or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES,
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANOFORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER AT A BARgain a magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, but little used; best City maker, with full warrantee; rich round corners, scalloped bottom, fluted keys, rich powerful tone, superb ornaments and carved case. Price $230. Apply at No. 133 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., day or evening, for four days. N. B.—A dead bargain given for cash.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A COSTLY 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIAno-FORTE for sale, at No. 66 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, elegantly finished, with double carving and nearly new, celebrated City makers, fully warranted, beautiful rich tone; must be seen to be appreciated; cost $375; price $215, and boxed if required, and an object made to a cash purchaser.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.
A. C. TUTULE will sell, on TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 751 Broadway, a large and splendid collection of oil-paintings, chiefly of the French school, comprising valuable original pictures by eminent living artists; fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the old masters in the different galleries of Europe. Also, a number of old and rare original pictures. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, life size; historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities; cattle pieces, including a splendid copy of Rosa Bonheur's picture, now in the Luxembourg Gallery; marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, landscapes, &c., with great variety in size and style, subject and finish, the whole forming one of the best collections ever offered in this City. The attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS —Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. A. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Halb, Stearns, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmencke and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengrsbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Dommelshayzen, Kluyver, Vollemot, Lemmens, A. R. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Clays, Kielhoff, M. B. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaeps, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.
THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.
Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and crapeage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE SALE ROOMS, NOS. 377 AND 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE STREET.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 23, commencing at 5 o'clock, Law Library at auction, catalogue of a large and valuable library of standard law books, together with some sterling works of English and American History, comprising a great variety of English and American Standard Treatises Reports, &c., such as Johnson's New-York Reports, 20 volumes; English Law and Equity, 38 volumes; Common Law Reports, 84 volumes; Illinois Reports, 14 volumes; Cowen's Reports, 9 volumes; Dallas', Cranch's, Wheaton's, Washington's United States Reports, Easts Reports, 18 volumes, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, haircloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and bufiet, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
SALE OF MANTELS.—PELL & CO. WILL sell at auction to-morrow, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 35th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock, comprising richly sculptured and heavily-moulded Italian statuary marble mantels, of modern designs; also, mantels of Italian ordinary or white marble, veined white, Spanish brocatel, Sienna, Pyrennean, Portuguese, black and gold, and other foreign marbles, comprising 150 mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examination by catalogue. Terms, four months, approved indorsed notes.

JOHN FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—JOHN FISKPLATT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, dining-room furniture of every description, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c. For

The Opera and the Press—Reply of M. Maretzek to Mr. Ullman's Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OPERA CRITIQUES AND BRAN-DUIS, }
No. 73 Franklin-street, Nov. 20, 1858. }

MY DEAR SIR: As Mr. ULLMAN'S slanders have received such a publicity as to reach quarters where the answer in our own paper will remain unheard—which is precisely what Mr. U. wants—allow me to address the American public through your columns.

At the outset—before entering into Mr. ULLMAN'S statements—it may not be out of place to establish this fact: that having now been for *over twelve years* a journalist in New-York, this is the first instance of my being involved in a contest of this character. No other editor perhaps has had more to deal than I, either personally or professionally, with artists and managers, none has been more constantly ready to help them, none has received less favors at their hands, none above all has more carefully kept aside from behind-scenes quarrels and rows. To corroborate this, I could confidently appeal to almost all the artists and members of the Press themselves in New-York.

On this particular at least, I think I can claim some advantage over Mr. ULLMAN, whose perpetual and clamorous vows need not be recalled.

Now to the facts in the present case.

Of the speculation in free tickets which Mr. ULLMAN says I implies to me, I have only one word to say: Let him prove that, during this or any operatic season, or at any time when he was a concert manager, I have sought from him a *single* ticket, or the least favor whatever. That he has received many from me, over and over, without the shade of a rewaid, he could not dare to deny.

As to any person connected with the *Courrier* sending to Mlle. PICCOLOMINI the numbers which contained criticisms upon her, I must leave to the public to pronounce between Mr. ULLMAN'S assertion and my most emphatic declaration that it is a sheer falsehood. The brains in which such a mean idea could generate are certainly nearer to Irving-place than to Franklin-street.

I come now to the most perfidious charge brought out by Mr. ULLMAN: That of having "insulted" Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, in order to revenge myself of the withdrawal of my name from the free list at the Academy. Such a charge, he well knows, is the most heinous (and justly so) that can be asserted against any man before the American public. But how does he substantiate it?

On Saturday last, being in Philadelphia, I met a friend who had chanced to be in Florence when Mlle. PICCOLOMINI first appeared there, and who assured me that her father's real name was CLEMENTINI; that her mother alone belonged to the Piccolomini family, and that the latter name had only been resorted to when the young prima donna ascended the stage, by the advice of her manager at the time, ROMANI. This information I inserted as I had it, from hearsay, in a gossip correspondence which lays open to everybody's investigation. Two paragraphs of that correspondence, *maliciously multiplied*, are the foundations upon which Mr. ULLMAN builds his pyramid of slanders, and pretends moreover to bring up a libel suit against me. Well, either before a tribunal or not, I challenge any man to point out in those paragraphs a single word of disparagement towards Mlle. PICCOLOMINI. The information in itself may be true or unfounded; but in the latter case I have always been ready to acknowledge an error and retract it to the fullest extent, when *proved* to me. Were Mr. ULLMAN in good faith, the redress was open to him in a plain denial supported by facts, without such a tremendous display of sham indignation.

Instead of palming himself in that would-be chivalrous way, as an avenger of never-thought-of insults to Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, let M. U. first apologize to the ladies of New-York at large, for the slight which they have more than once suffered at the hands of his employes. Neither would it be amiss to make amend for his treatment of Madame DE LAGRANGE during last season.

But Mr. ULLMAN is far too familiar with the French language to have misconstrued my letter, and understood for one single moment that Mlle. PICCOLOMINI had anything to do with the paragraph so vehemently impugned. Even giving to the matter a scope which it has certainly not by itself; even admitting that, instead of being a mere item of gossip, accidentally gathered and carelessly repeated, the information had been sought for and deliberately given, it would by no means have been aimed at the lady, but at her managers. When an artist has been presented to the public, not only as a *prima donna*, but also as a princess and the niece of a cardinal—when managerial puffs have perverted her nobility and parentage into elements of attraction and inducements to curiosity, is it undeniable right for a journalist to unveil what he is justified in considering an attempt at imposition on the public. Now, although it was by no means my purpose—I maintain it—to go into the merits of the question itself, if self-defence constrains me to do it, I will prove that my Philadelphia friend was not so far from the truth as Mr. ULLMAN would have the public believe.

The true meaning of all this clamorous war against the *Courrier* is, that Mr. ULLMAN wants to bully our criticisms on his enterprise to silence by insults and misrepresentations, creating at the same time an excitement out of which he expects to revive the dying-away curiosity of the public, and to draw anew full houses. In this latter purpose he may succeed; in the other, I can assure him that he shall not. I am not even without hopes that this new attempt at absolutism towards the critics will be the last which he will be permitted to indulge in. Let only the Press and the public understand that this assault on me is nothing more or less than a revival of Mr. ULLMAN'S long-cherished and often-tried policy to stifle every voice which rises against his system of wholesale humbug. The real point at issue is to see if we must hush at his dictation and let him have free scope in ruling the public, the artists and the journals in the bargain.

I conclude by challenging again the most fastidious scrutiny of my whole conduct in this matter, as well as of every sentence witten in the *Courrier* about Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and by protesting of my unreserved respect for the *lady*, while I shall continue to claim full independence of criticism towards the *prima donna*.

With apologies for such a trespass upon your columns and the attention of your readers, I remain, &c.,

E. MASSERAS.

Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

FINAL REJOINDER OF MR. ULLMAN.

To the Editor of New-York Times:

Let me assure the public in the very beginning of this letter, that this is the last time I shall take any public notice of the editors of the French paper. I merely wish to state, in the most explicit manner, that the charges I have made against either TROBRIAND or MASSERAS, are strictly true, in spite of the sharp or flat denial the *par nobile fratrum* may chose to give.

I could not swear, however, that I have not been mistaken on some minor particulars. TROBRIAND may have gone, for what I know, now and then, as far as an extra glass of "lemonade" or a sandwich or two, in addition to the water and sugar—which still is a much lower price than I have to pay to my singers for the same amount of *cavatinas*. In this respect, likewise, I was wrong in calling MASSERAS "a hungry Frenchman;" since I am credibly informed he is more of a thirsty one. I shall furnish both of them with the most undoubted proofs of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI being a PICCOLOMINI, and expect they will follow the example I set them, in promptly correcting any unintentional (!) misstatement.

To those editors, who, *par esprit de corps*, are inclined to side with TROBRIAND and MASSERAS, I would say, that nobody more respects honest and independent criticism—however unfavorable to my interests—than I do; but I shall never recognize the right of any musical critic to indulge in gross personalities and foul abuse from a spirit of malice. I am, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

Naval Intelligence.

There are at present about 2,400 men of all grades employed in the Navy-yard. Over 100 were discharged from the Engineer's Department on the 15th inst. On board of the *North Carolina* there are only 54 marines left, and these will soon be dispatched on service in some of the vessels to Paraguay. The *Atlanta* and *Caledonia* will have their deck houses replaced to furnish accommodations for General PAEZ and his party. They will not be ready to sail before the middle or end of next week.

The *Westernport* is hauled to her moorings in the Wallabout Bay, and only awaits the order to sail. The *Westernport's* officers are: Commander, Thomas J. Hunter; Lieutenants, T. S. Phelps, J. Young, A. E. Benham and Charles E. Cushman; Purser, James K. Harwood; Second Assistant Engineer, M. P. Jordan; Third Assistant Engineers, George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett and Wilson K. Purser. She carries two large nine-inch guns, 60 sailors, and 24 officers and marines.

The *Memphis*, which has been newly planked up from her waist, is now in the hands of the workmen, who are fitting her to join the Paraguay fleet.

The *Canada* and *America*, the two side-wheel steamers chartered by the Secretary of the Navy for the same service, are expected at the Yard as soon as the propellers are off their hands. These steamers have been fitted up under instructions to complete them "with the least possible expense," which accounts both for the manner in which they have been fitted up and the delay which has attended the work. "Had there been a good executive head at the Navy-yard," say the officers, "with full power to select the ships and fit them away, with only a prudent regard to cost, the whole fleet might long since have been in Paraguay." As it is, no step can be taken requiring the slightest outlay, without consulting the head of the department at Washington, which causes much loss of time.

The steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is soon to have a thorough overhauling. They are now stripping her spars.

The *San Jacinto* is having her boilers removed, and she will go into dock and be thoroughly repaired.

The sloop-of-war *Saint Louis* has all her upright spars in and rigging handsomely set up. She will be fitted for sea with all dispatch. Her destination is said to be at the head of the Gulf squadron, to relieve the *Plymouth*, practice ship, which has been ordered home.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Saves the victim of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it, and report the result to the world. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

QUIMBY'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERSOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The property belonging to the New-London Glass Company, at Hartford, was sold at auction on Friday. The land, buildings, and fixtures of the Glass Works were sold for $1,600. Some 900 tons of coal was sold at $4 40 per ton for the quantity.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$5,000	United St. 6s, '74	104⅛	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	
9,000	Illi. Cen. Unreg. bs.	102½	
9,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94	
7,000	do	94⅜	
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	s10	89⅝
101,000	do	b3	90
6,000	Virginia 6s		97¼
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	60	
5,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875.	40	
5,000	Erie R. Con. B. '71.	40	
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	88	
20,000	Har. 2d M. Bds		83½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93	
100	Ocean Bank		95½
6	Metropolitan Bank		109¾
6	Continental Bank		100
185	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		97
20	Pacific M. S. Co.		103¾
150	do		103¾
100	do	s30	103
50	Harlem Railroad		12¾
25	Stonington R. R.		57
900	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		83½
400	do	b3	83¼
800	do	s10	83½
100	do	b20	83¼
200	do	b30	83¼
200	do	b60	83¼
300	Harlem R. R. pref.		30¼
50	do	b60	30¾
200	do	b30	31
32	Mich. Central RR.		54
50	Mil. & Miss. RR.		11¾
50	LaCrosse & Mil. RR		4¼
100	do		4

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		93¾
5,000	do	s60	92¾
5,000	Lake Erie & West. 2d mort. bds.	b60	54
1,000	do		53
40	Pacific M. S. Co.		103¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R.R.		89¾
350	do		89¾
150	do	s10	89
200	do	s3	89
60	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		23
50	Hudson Riv. R.		34¼
180	do		34½
50	do	b30	34¾
100	do	s10	34
160	Har. R. R. Pfd	b30	31

MONDAY, Nov. 22—A. M.

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange through the past week were not very remarkable either way. The feature in the business actually accomplished, is the continued steadiness in the demand for all the State Stocks, and most of the prominent Railway mortgages called at the Brokers' Board. Prices for these closed quite firm on Saturday, an advance being paid on Virginias to 97¼ ℔ cent., and on Tennessees to 94½ ℔ cent; both descriptions but sparingly offered. Missouris continue to be absorbed at 90 ℔ cent., and the supply on the market, among the Brokers, has fallen off materially within the month. The Brooklyn Water Loan is also in steady demand at 101½ ℔ cent., and is nearly out of first hands. The mortgages of the Hudson River, Harlem and Wabash Valley Roads, all of which are showing improved finances and a good traffic, attract new buyers, and the Erie Convertibles and Sinking Funds have advanced within the week 3@3½ ℔ cent. Illinois Centrals are something better than at the close of the previous week, and in steady request, at 93@93⅝ ℔ cent. Among the Dividend Shares New-York Central opened on Monday at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. as on Saturday week, say from 82⅞ to 81½ ℔ cent., but soon recovered, and on Wednesday advanced to 83⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. After the holiday of Thursday the market was somewhat tame, and finally closed on Saturday afternoon at 83 ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson is weaker, selling at 97 ℔ cent. The City Bank shares are all firm, notwithstanding the partial reduction of dividends, and the occasional mysterious intimations of a Bullion Bank and a Gold Note Currency—the one to seal up hermetically the Deposits now kept in the City Banks, and the other to supersede the State Stock basis of the country circulation! We are not in the secrets of the financial conventicle at Clinton Hall, to know how these new lights progress, but Rumor says they are soon to bring their purpose to some sort of head. One thing is at least sure about it, to wit, that the Bank Note Currency of New-York was never so little in need of doctoring as at present, and never proved itself stronger in fact and in public confidence as through the trials of the late crisis, as we are prepared with data from the Bank Department to show. And in reference to the Deposit system, in this City, we believe it equally clear that the present *voluntary* practice of maintaining, in the aggregate, full 20 ℔ cent. in Specie is all that the business public require, and all that is consistent with the perfect freedom of our Banking Laws on this subject. Two of the Western Road Stocks are still sold with great freedom for the *Bear* account, and left off at 62 for Rock Island, and 72½ for Galena, as against 64 and 74 respectively on Saturday week. Both the Michigan Stocks show an improved demand—Central, 53⅜, and Southern Guaranteed, 51⅝ ℔ cent. The Preference Shares of Harlem have advanced to 31 ℔ cent., and the shares of the Hudson River Company attract more attention, and leave off 34@34⅜ ℔ cent. In Reading, the dealings fluctuated 50@52½, closing at 52½ cash, and 51½ seller 60 days. The Panama shares are 2 ℔ cent. up. The traffic gained $47,000 in September, and £28,000 in October on the favorable result of last season, and from the peculiar nature of the freight and passenger charges over this line, the gain is substantially a clear one—equal in two months to 1½ ℔ cent. on the capital stock of $5,000,000. The closing price on Saturday was 120¾ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail shares are somewhat unsettled by the delay of the November dividend, and closed 103¾ ℔ cent. The delay has reference to the pending readjustment with Mr. VANDERBILT, and not to the means of paying the dividend, which are unquestionably superabundant. In the new Federal Stock transactions are unimportant, and will probably continue so until after January, when the first regular coupon will begin to carry interest. This Stock is received, at present, at the Bank Department, in pledge for Bank-note Circulation, at the rate of 89 ℔ cent.; but after January at 91 ℔ cent, to be equal, as the law requires, to the par of the regular 6 ℔ cent. stock of the State of New-York. The following is the course of the market for most of the active Stocks through the past week. The dealings left off rather inactive.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104¾@104¼	int. fm. Jan.		
New-York Central	82⅜@81⅜	@83⅛	@83	
New-York and Erie	16⅜@16⅞	@16¾		
Reading	50¾@50⅞	52⅜	@51½	@52⅛
Rock Island	64@61⅝	@62⅜	@62	
Michigan Southern	22⅛@22⅜	@22⅛		
Michigan Southern preferred	51⅜@51	@51¼		
Michigan Central	52⅛@53⅛	@53¼		
Toledo	32⅛@31⅜	@32		
Galena	74	@72	@73¼	@72
Illinois Central	79⅛	@79	@79¼	
Pacific Mail	104⅛@103	@104⅛	@103¾	
Panama	119	@121	@120¾	
Missouris	89⅜	@90		
Virginias	94	@94½		
Tennessees	96	@97¼		
La Crosse Bonds	27	@27½	@27	
Illinois Central Bonds	92⅛	@93¾	@93	
California Sevens	90	@92	@93	

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a moderate Import entry, $1,998,095, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $2,969,801 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are better than the previous week, though still below the scale of this time last year. The total is $1,356,135 against $2,111,-489 same in Nov., 1857. From the Cotton ports South the export movement of the week was unusually heavy for the season, 67,000 bales, creating about $4,500,000 exchange on Europe, in addition to our local supply. The Export of Specie, in consequence, has almost wholly ceased. The amount for the week is $13,832, against $546,933 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday stood $7,463,142, against $7,807,518 at the close of the previous week. Further remittances in Gold were made to the South through the week, while part of the Bank balances against the near cities were drawn home in Gold. As the Banks here had the full advantage of the last California remittance, the statement this afternoon, (which will be averaged by *five* business days only,) is expected to show a moderate increase on the Specie line. The last average was $26,039,277. The market for Money ruled with accustomed steadiness, and at moderate rates, both at Bank and on the Street. On Saturday the Stock Brokers were supplied, on application as borrowers, at 4 ℔ cent., and occasional deposits are voluntarily left with them at 3 ℔ cent. A line of choice 4@5 months' paper was discounted at 4½@4¾ ℔ cent., though the general terms made at Bank range 5@6 ℔ cent. for choice paper over 90 days, and 7 ℔ cent. for fair names, and 4@4½ for prime short acceptances. The rates of Exchange on London close 109@109¼ ℔ cent. A parcel of Canada Bank bills on Saturday brought 109¼@109 3-16, free of brokerage. Francs, irregular, f.5.18¾@f.5.15 to the dollar.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to $126,820,000
Add three weeks in November 7,568,291

Total to date $134,388,291
Against same time, 1857 205,787,053

Decrease this year to date $71,398,762

The same tables make the Export of Domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reexported) for ten months of the year to October 31 ..... $51,399,000
Add three weeks in November 3,479,145

Total to date $54,878,145
Against same time, 1857 67,377,927

Decrease this year to date $12,499,782

The Export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31 ..... $23,631,000
Add three weeks in November 341,199

Total to date $23,972,199
Against same time, 1857 35,255,582

Decrease this year to date $11,283,383

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the 1st November, instant, since January 1, 1858, are:

From California $31,816,707
Europe, Mexico, &c. 2,110,000

Total receipts $33,926,707

In 1857, to same date:

From California $26,726,929
From abroad ..... 9,183,000—$35,909,929

Decrease this season $1,983,222

The English mails, by the *Canada* at Boston, were not delivered at our Post-Office until Saturday evening. They add nothing of fresh interest to the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending Nov. 3, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,576,441	Increase	£446,176
Other Deposits	12,249,726	Decrease	1,082,286
Rest	3,103,986	Increase	2,987
Gov. Securities	10,809,467	Unchanged	
Other Securities	14,807,909	Increase	24,772
Notes Unemp'd	11,041,095	Decrease	719,805

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,362,-845, being an increase of £137,985, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,612,885, showing a decrease of £519,591, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October:

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$200,704 95	$163,088 58
Received from merchandise	36,526 57	20,848 02
Received from travel, &c	42,675 82	29,593 45
Total	$269,464 34	$213,530 05
Transp. roadway dumpage, renewal fund and all chgs.	$124,151 34	$106,564 49
Net profit for the month	$145,313 00	$106 975 56
Net profit previous 10 mos.	901,091 01	1 238,635 99
Total net profit for 11 mos.	$1,047,004 01	$1,345,611 55

The past week in the Coal Trade was cut short one day by Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. The Reading tonnage is 28,524; Canal, 36,533. The *Miners' Journal* remarks:

"The demand for coal is good, but the scarcity of boats on the Canal and vessels at Port Richmond has checked the trade for the week from Schuylkill County. Many of the boats are now on their last trip, and, judging from the weather, the Canal navigation will in all probability close this year about the first of December."

It appears from one of the Cincinnati papers that the enterprising American abroad, whose Circular proposing for the round sum of $450,000 to "wind up" the Marietta Road, we recently have published, returned to the country and has gone West, armed with the authority of a portion of the European bondholders to begin his work. He has already retained Mr. STANSBERRY and Mr. EWING, as eminent resident counsel in Ohio. At the time of pubishing the Circular as translated from the Paris edition, we intimated the indorsement of two of the partners of the house of GREENE & Co. in that city. We have since seen a London edition of the same document, dated as far back as Aug. 2, with the indorsement attached, in lithograph form, of ROBERT BENSON & Co., who say:

"The chief agent will be M. SAMUEL HALLETT, of the State of New-York, who will have associated to him in his letters of instruction, Ex-President, the Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States, and as consulting counsel they will be supported by the Hon. J. Y. MASON, present Minister in Paris, and the Hon. E. M. DALLAS, present Minister here, on the return of these gentlemen to the United States, which it is understood will take place at an early date."

The probability is that Messrs. BENSON ventured this early indorsement on the authority or force of the distinguished names of the American Ministers in Paris and London. They were not likely to know on their personal knowledge, or by canvassing the subject with their American correspondents, that Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT is the man with "the ability to carry through the proposed matter." We do not undertake now to say that *he is not*. We mean to intimate, however, that Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON have assumed no ordinary responsibility by avouching that *he is*. On this point a Washington letter, in another part of this paper, may throw some light. And in reference to the use of Mr. FILLMORE'S name, we may as well repeat directly—as that gentleman is *not* in Europe—what we have said before hypothetically, that at the date of the Circular, and up to a very recent date, *he* had not been consulted or given advice on the details of the scheme, and his own personal acquaintance with its American author is but slight; his letters of introduction being based on his reputation in Western New-York for energy *and enterprise!*

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 30th ult:

Nov.	For Money Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Mon. 1	97⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Tues. 2	97⅞	98⅛	98	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜
Wed. 3	98	98⅛	98	98	98⅛	98
Thur. 4	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97⅝	98⅛	97¾
Fri. 5	97⅝	98	98	97½	98	98

The discount market in London is quoted ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. dearer, outside the Bank, though the rates are still below the Bank minimum. The recent course of the Bank management in declining to follow down the terms made in the open market, turns out to have been a prudent one, notwithstanding the earnest criticism of the London *Times*. That journal says of the Stock and Discount markets, Nov. 4:

"The English funds opened with great dulness this morning on the announcement of the increased withdrawals of gold, and soon experienced a further decline. The first quotation of Consols for money was 97⅛@98, whence they receded to 97⅜@⅝, remaining without further alteration to the official close. After regular hours there was a recovery of an eighth. The fact of its being the day for the weekly court at the Bank led to no speculation, since it was, of course, assumed that, after their rate of discount has been maintained for four or five weeks at 1 ℔ cent. above that of every other establishment, they are not likely to reduce it when the difference is scarcely more than a half ℔ cent. Indeed, to act consistently, they should now make an upward movement, since, if it was desirable to demand an extra 1 ℔ cent., when a slight withdrawal of gold was merely in prospect, they should at least adopt an equally cautious course when a rather active drain is positively taking place.

In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for loans on Government Securities was fully 2 ℔ cent. In the discount market the *minimum* rate is 2¼.

American Railways.		Paid in		Bankers.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	88	to	88	
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	88	to	88	86½
Do., Free Land 7 ℔ ct., '69	60	to	63	
Do., $100 shares, 840 pd.	31	to	34	dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ℔ ct., 1869	—	to	—	
Do., do. do., 1869	84	to	86	83½
Do., (sinking fund) 1862	84	to	86	
Do., $100 shares	50	to	55	
M. N. & S. I. 7 ℔ ct. s. f. '85	62	to	65	70
Do., $100 shares	20	to	25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct., s. f., '83	81	to	83	
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	94	to	96	
Do., do., $100 shares	75	to	77	
N. Y. E. 7 ℔ ct. 3d m., '83	69	to	71	70¾
Do., do., sinking fund '75	—		—	
Do., do., bonds, con., '82	—		—	
Do., do., $100 shares	14	to	16	
Pa. C. Bs. 6 ℔ ct. 1st m. c.	90	to	92	
Do., do., 2d mort. ster	88	to	90	

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks in his circular, that the rise from New-York is not yet responded to Of State Stocks Messrs. BARING report: "Massachusetts Sterling held at 103; Maryland Sterling at 96; Pennsylvania 5's Bonds at 86; Virginia Sterling offered at 86, the 6's at 82; United States new loan at 95; Canada 6's, 116½; New-Brunswick 6's, 112@113; Nova-Scotia 6's, 112@113; Quebec-City 101½, ex. div.

As Canal navigation draws to a close, the following return of the revenue for the season, at reduced tolls as compared with previous seasons, is of interest. Although the gain in revenue collected is small, it indicates a considerable increase in the weight of the Canal movement:

	Second Week Nov.	To 15th Nov.
1858	$86,975	$2,016,457
1857	85,096	1,945,622
1856	121,512	2,593,389
1855	114,148	2,632,856
1854	91,578	2,611,499
1853	119,980	3,005,654
1852	116,025	2,945,128

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Mobile	par.
New-England	½@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅜@⅝
Jersey	½@—	Indiana Free	1 @—
Philadelphia	¼@—	Missouri	½@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Michigan	¾@—
Penn. par in Phil.	1-5@—	Illinois and Wis.	1 @1¼
Baltimore City	¼@—	Tennessee Old	1 @—
Maryland	½@—	Tennessee Free	2 @—
Virginia Old	½@—	Canada	½@—
Virginia Free	½@—	Phila. Checks	½@—
North Carolina	¾@⅞	Balt. Checks	¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@—	Boston Checks	¼@—
New-Orleans	Par		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying	Selling
160 acres	85	87
120 acres	76	79
80 acres	85	87
40 acres	110	115

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Land Warrants as follows:

A decline in Land Warrants to-day (Saturday) consequent upon a lighter demand, and the offering of heavy lots in the market since yesterday.

Buying.		Selling.
40 acres, per acre	110	40 acres, per acre 115
80 acres, per acre	63	80 acres, per acre 85
120 acres, per acre	74	120 acres, per acre 77
160 acres, per acre	83	160 acres, per acre 86

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6	Specie. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,208,740	4,032,786	2,722,101	2,418,975
Canal Bank	1,841,381	1,973,385	972,723	858,278
Louisiana	2,916,693	2,889 639	2,624,788	2 733 683
Louisiana State	4,077,839	4,027,529	3,331,086	3,035,084
Mech. & Trad	611,979	623,863	441,218	456,730
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,373,875	1,346,359	733,907	810,820
Southern Bank	162,640	169,363	722,475	737,881
Union Bank	1,015,634	1,184,279	580,909	503,287
Bank of J. Robb	280,238	265,601	275,398	287,827
Crescent City	929,329	939,893	301,536	360,881
Bank of America	699,296	695,104	329,458	337,536
Total	18,193,911	18,107,801	13,025,597	12,540,982
	Increase	$86,110	Increase	$484,615

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6	Deposits. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,187,075	2,205,920	4,856,833	4,509,855
Canal Bank	598,030	598,250	1,483,847	1,203,682
Louisiana	712,909	740,250	4,375,321	4,127,789
Louisiana State	1,445,995	1,428,200	4,994,194	4,703,052
Mech. & Traders'	186,640	176,885	868,116	841,500
Bk. of N. Orleans	431,630	442,240	1,225,016	1,173,382
Southern Bank	214,070	209,465	347,703	280,620
Union Bank	542,145	545,765	940,057	945,816
Bank of J. Robb	366,315	370,955	433,492	469,086
Crescent City	136,645	143,650	448,375	422,218
Bank of America	189,840	194,125	555,821	543,866
Total	7,010,884	7,055,714	20,528,777	19,220,866
	Increase	$44,830	Increase	$1,307,911

Banks.	Exchange. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,052,000	2,225,180	419,159	437,346
Canal Bank	1,615,900	1,493,367	179,096	145,992
Louisiana	1,263,110	1,090,221	686,685	675,490
Louisiana State	793,288	746,401	434,471	425 194
Mech. and Trad	510,923	444,990	25,996	48,567
Bk of N. Orleans	743,721	746,830	105,560	3,987
Southern Bank	545,861	451,527		
Union Bank	439,568	369,097	101,756	74,206
Bank of J. Robb	372,831	351,159	27,622	34,013
Crescent City	242,707	165.734	15,615	11,024
Bank of America	15,001	5 904		
Total	8,574,969	8,000,317	1,995,961	1.855,819
	Increase	$574,652	Increase	$140,142

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of November, remarks on the above statement:

The Bank Statement for the week shows a continued and heavy increase in Deposits and Coin, while the Discounts remain nearly stationary. These features sufficiently explain the great ease of Money, and point moreover to its certain continuance for some time to come. With such a load of Specie as our Banks now hold, the Exchanges are still largely in our favor—that is, they are now at a point which admits the transmission of Bullion free of cost. Any fractional decline in sight funds will therefore cause a further supply of gold. The interior balances, as will be seen, are slightly on the increase. The discount orokers have very little paper to show, and such as is taken ranges from 6@8 ℔ cent. according to dates of maturity. Stocks meet with good inquiry, and those of the Free Banks which offer a margin are still tending upward.

There is no alteration in Exchange. Foreign is dull, though the supply is not excessive. We quote clear Sterling 107⅜@107¾. Bill of Lading drafts, 106⅛@107. Francs, 5f.30@5f.26¼. Sixty day bills on New-York, 1¾@2¼ ℔ cent. discount for extremes. Sight, ⅞@1 ℔ cent. discount. Bank checks, ¾.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet, but firm. Supply light, and holders not anxious to realize. Sales 800 bbls., mostly better grades, at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice Extra Ohio, Indiana, and Canada; $5 75@$5 87½ for Double Extras. WHEAT firm; demand for milling; prices unchanged. Sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 10 for Red Ohio; $1 12½ for White Wabash; 90c. for Extra Milwaukee Club. CORN quiet and nominal at 62c.@63. BARLEY dull and heavy at 60c.@65c. RYE scarce and quoted at 68c.@70c. OATS scarce and firm; small sales at 50c. WHISKY steady. Sales 100 bbls., at 20½c. DRESSED Hogs are selling at $5 25. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 1,500 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of 9,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 30 for Superfine. WHISKY advanced to 20c. Hogs in better demand, and prices higher; sales 6,000, at $6 30@$6 40 for those averaging 200 lbs. Receipts to-day, 10,000. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering. LARD closed firm.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 800 bbls., at $5@$5 75 for good to choice extra Oswego brands. WHEAT a shade easier, with moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 75c.@78c. for common to choice Chicago Spring; 62c. for damaged do.; and $1 for Canadian Club. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, at 75c. RYE scarce and nominal, at 62c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour 30c.; Wheat 8½c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake